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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO J. P. A.—*In Tennessee.*

In our journey thro' life, oh! how often we find,
Those bosoms are false, which we once thought most kind;
Friends smile in bright hours, but when life's overcast,
How few, oh! how few, remain true to the last!

Yet bosoms there are, which no time can estrange—
Which no distance can chill—no adversity change;
Which are cast in unfading integrity's mould,
And when *tried*, bear the furnace like purified gold.

Such a bosom is thine, my dear J***, and this breast
Oft turns with warm thrill to its friend in the west;
And hope hails the time when that friend it shall greet,
And attachment by absence be rendered more sweet.

'Tis not the warm grasp—nor the smile on the cheek—
Nor the accents of friendship the fair *lips* may speak;
Oh! it is not all these tho' they specious may seem,
That attract our regard, and retain our esteem:

'Tis worth like thine own, prov'd in boyhood and youth;
'Tis an unfading honour—an unsullied truth;
'Tis a warm breast like thine, which in life makes amends
For an enemy's hate, or the treason of friends.

Oh! soon may I greet thee, thou friend of my heart,
And again from thine home may'st thou never depart;
Oh! soon may'st thou brighten, with friendship's pure ray,
The *circle* which mourns for the one far away.

FRANCIS.

STANZAS—*Inscribed to Sympathy.*

Gentle as the falling dew,
Glittering in the morning ray—
Mild as tints of vernal hue,
Wavering on the emerald spray;
Beauteous as yon orient glow,
Pencill'd o'er the western sky—
Soft as chrystal waters flow,
Gilded by the smiles of day;
Soft as these, yet sweeter be
The soothing charms of Sympathy.

Soft as Cynthia's silver ray,
Trembling on the distant wave—
Mild as gentle zephyrs play
On the breast of summer eve;
Soft as music's swelling strain,
Borne upon the passing gale—
Soft as fancy's purest scene,
Where delight and peace prevail:
Mild as these, yet sweeter be
The tones of sacred Sympathy.

Lovely seraph, fair and bright,
Thou by dearest nature given,
'Tis thy charms that doth invite
The heart to rest, by sorrow riven;
Can joys which earthly scenes impart,
Tho' deck'd in fancy's bright array,
Or music's voice, with magic art,
Dispel the shades of misery?
Ah! no—yet sooth'd the soul may be
By thee, celestial sympathy! ELLEN.

VANITY.

What is that little giddy thing,
That roves about on wanton wing,
And loves each thing that's pretty—
That often spoils the heart of belles,
And ever with the coxcomb dwells,
Persuading him he's witty?

'Tis Vanity! whose tyrant sway,
Breathes o'er the intellectual ray,
A foul!—a proud conceit!
And while we admire the poet's lays,
His vanity dispels the praise,
With which we would him greet!

And say, thou self-love prompter, say,
What arts allure the soul away,
To worship at thy shrine?
For even wisdom bends the knee,
Sovereign Vanity, to thee,
And virtues cease to shine! IDA.

THE WITCH.

She wav'd high in air her burning brand,
As her figure mov'd quick o'er the lighted land,
And her dazzling beacon was seen by night,
As it shed far around its unhallow'd light.

"Burn brighter, my beacon!" the wild hag cried,
As faster and faster she onward hied;
"For thy brightness shall lighten the earth and the sea,
And before thee the darkness of midnight shall flee!"

The green-grass faded as onward she past;
One touch of her foot its new verdure did blast;
The wild-rose droop'd as she hurried on,
And each flowret wither'd she breath'd upon!

"Burn brighter, my beacon!" was still her cry,
As mountains and rivers she hurried by,
"For thy sister lights I see far ahead,
And their brightness is gather'd from bones of the dead!"

"Our beacons assembled this night shall be,
Around the stem of our blasted tree;
And a nameless one shall be dancing there,
By the light that falls from their deadly glare."

EVERAND.

SONG—Tune, "*The Minstrel Boy.*"

[AN IMITATION.]

The Sailor Boy from his home has gone—
On his sea-beat deck you'll find him;
To a foreign clime he has glided on,
And his dear friends left behind him.

"Land I love!" said the Sailor Boy,
"Though far upon the ocean,
My heart for thee shall beat with joy—
Thou art my soul's devotion!"

The sea-breeze blew a fav'ring gale,
The Sailor's heart still burning;
He gladly bent the glowing sail,
And homeward was returning:

But the war-trump sounded o'er the deep,
And death was howling round him;
All broken was her peaceful sleep—
Columbia's foes abound him!

He boldly "drew his battle blade,"
Nor fear'd a watery pillow;
Full many a foe in death he laid,
Beneath the blood-stain'd billow!

The Sailor fell! but the foeman's hand
Could not quell his soul of bravery;
"I die!" he said, "but, my native land,
Oh! thou art free from slavery!" CYRUS.

WASHINGTON—*On the Battle Eve.*

His dew-damp locks the night-breeze swept;
His wearied host around him slept,
Save where the friend his comrade wept,
Whose eyes were closed eternally!

For many a soul that day had fled,
And many a gallant heart had bled,
Whose latest sigh a prayer had sped
For him—the friend of Liberty!

His army slept, forgetting woe—
The comrade slain—the watchful foe;
For though how soon their blood might flow,
'Midst wounds and death, and agony!

But he (their leader) could not rest;
A nation's cares perplex'd his breast—
His country's woes his bosom prest—
His country's wrongs and misery!

The marshall'd foe before him lay,
Waiting the near approach of day,
To rouse once more the deadly fray,
High flush'd with hope of victory!

A mingled murmur met his ear;
It spoke the hour of battle near,
And he whose heart ne'er throbb'd with fear,
Half heav'd a sigh unconsciously.

He thought that many a gallant breast,
That now the couch unconscious prest,
Ere eve again should veil the west,
Would slumber everlastingly.

He thought, when rose that noon again,
'T would gleam on ghostly heaps of slain,
And many a heart, and many a vein,
That now throbb'd warm for Liberty,

With vital gore the field would dye—
And hapless heave the dying sigh!
He thought that there himself might lie,
Or friend he lov'd most tenderly!

The starting tear-drop spurn'd control,
While mingled feelings o'er him stole;
What pathos would rend his country's soul,
To see him wounded mortally!

He thought his shuddering bosom stung—
That breast his country's woes had wrung;
That, oh! her wrongs his arm had strung,
And nerv'd for death and victory!

He dash'd the tear-drop from his eye;
His breast repell'd the rising sigh—
It beat with patriot ardour high,
And thus he spoke unconsciously!

"Yes! freely should my every vein,
Its latest drop of life-blood drain—
Myself would swell the heap of slain,
To win my country's Liberty!"

EMILY.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

3d LETTER OF OMICRON.

The importance and excellence of the female sex, in civilized society—their charms, their foibles, and their virtues, have been the themes of writers in all languages, and have inspired the poets of every clime. The lover and poet have equally taxed their inventive powers to form epithets sufficiently expressive of their feelings towards the sex, whose beauties have inspired the brightest productions of genius, and whose smiles have rewarded the enterprising for encountering the greatest dangers, or the endurance of the severest pains. Women are wrought up with our earliest and dearest recollections—their tenderness is our refuge in affliction, and their affectionate solicitude can smooth the rugged approach to the grave! Who is there can consider woman in all her strength of conscious virtue—in all her acknowledged loveliness—in all her endearing and attractive weaknesses, without wishing to pay her that homage which is so justly her due? Who that would not be glad to shield her from all suffering, and show his gratitude for the happiness derived from her society, by strewing her way through life with flowers? Hard must be the heart that can look on the distress or misery of the female sex without compassion—whether they be suffering the consequences of folly or frailty—of neglect, inattention, ignorance, or accident. Infinitely more cruel is the one who sees evil impending over them, and is silent, when he might give timely warning—who is too infirm of purpose to declare the magnitude of the danger, lest he run a risk of being charged with impertinent officiousness.

Such were my reflections on the lovely sex, gentle reader, as my gouty foot, involved in soft flannel, was deposited by a pair of delicate hands, on a downy pillow. It was a tribute of gratitude, elicited by an act which called to mind all the thousand kindnesses received at their hands, and was as sincerely uttered as if it were a prayer for delivery from the gout itself. It was impossible to avoid yielding to the train of thought thus awakened, and I forthwith fell to thinking of the various evils attendant on their peculiar nature, and the cruel injuries they were exposed to from some absurd prejudices of education. This called to my recollection the many sweet girls who had perished under my own eye, having been offered up, willing victims, by their parents, at the shrine of that unrelenting MOLOCH—*Fashion!*

I am determined to speak plainly, and as effectively as possible, as there can be no doubt of my sincere wishes to do the most excellent service to those I address; it is to the refined and delicate our observations are made. They are not the less rational from having been gifted with exquisite sensibilities, nor need we fear provoking their displeasure, after convincing our fair friends that nothing short of an ardent desire to benefit them, would tempt us to risk the perils of their frown.

From the earliest dawn of life, in the female infant, to the period of maturity, nature shows that the delicacy of her corporeal frame is intended to correspond with that mental delicacy which distinguishes her from her brethren. The earliest indications given by her growth, are those which betoken gracefulness rather than strength. A greater degree of attention is necessary to her preservation: slighter causes produce injury, and more serious evils result from mismanagement than in the case of boys. One would suppose that a recollection of these obvious circumstances would have a proper influence on parents, especially mothers, but we do not find them to have any effect.—Scarcely has a female infant grown out of leading strings, and her little form begun to display the beauties universally present at this age, when her frame is but the *model* of the system which nature is to perfect in time, before she must be subjected to unnatural and injurious constrains, to procure such a *figure* as is decided to be most *fashionable*, but which nature proves to be the most deformed. Instead of allowing the daughter to gain health, strength, and grace, from free and bounding exercise, such as youth loves and early life requires, the bands must be drawn tightly around the chest, whose expansion should give liberal access to the life-bringing air—the mobility and ease of the limbs are destroyed, and the too cruel care that would make the future form *beautiful*, too often insures to the interesting child a premature grave! How sad it is to contemplate a lovely girl of sixteen, instead of moving with the grace and elegance natural to her age, walking as stiffly as if clad in complete steel, with cheeks either pallid, from the small quantity of air that can be inhaled to give colour to her blood, or exhibiting, along with the hateful flush of hectic, that glassy brightness of the eyes, which too surely speaks of weeping friends, and an early grave!

Sweet Ladies! will ye never learn that ye cannot all be formed alike?—(and sad would it be if ye were;) will ye never learn that no style of dressing, squeezing, nor screwing, can give beautiful figures to such as have them not?—or can ye not understand that men *do not* believe *wasps* to have the most beautiful forms—nor do they consider a *crow-bar*, marching perpendicularly along, as a gracefully looking body!

For my own part, when Aunt Barbara occasionally invites some of our young neighbours to spend the evening with her, I have suffered extremely from sympathizing with the conditions of some of these visiters. The delicate looking as if they were languishing for one gasp of air, and the large and stronger, with flushed faces, and eyes almost popped from their heads, breathing hard and short, and looking as if they were saying, "You see, *I can* breathe," although it seems next to impossible. Here too, all conversation is put to death—for, who can afford to talk who finds it scarcely possible to breathe? and grace and ease are out of the question! The young ladies must set on the edges of the chairs, or otherwise the *busk* (a fine name for a slab of hickory, or an iron resembling a frying-pan handle,) would be thrust up to their chins, which would never do. Instead of sitting at their ease, and being able to turn to a friend who addresses them, they touch the chair only at its edge, and the summit of the back, looking like the very essence of stiffness, awkwardness, and formality! The conversation is monosyllabic and tiresome—all look as they wish they were out of sight, and a dull gloom hangs over a room full of light young hearts, who, if left to the well-governed influence of nature, would have made the echoes resound with their agreeable and delightful cheerfulness.

At the last party given by Aunt Barbara, a catastrophe was occasioned that destroyed a new silk gown, broke a venerated tea urn, scalded Aunt Barbara's pet cat, and entirely overturned my gravity. Aunt, with a great deal of old-fashioned politeness, invited Miss *Affectation Minikin* to pour out tea, and Miss Affy accepted the office with pleasure, especially as it brought her within two of my nephew Oscar. During tea time, the young ladies were very much *engaged*, and Miss Affy performed to admiration; but, toward the conclusion of the repast, Oscar, who had lost time, by attending to the ladies, handed up his cup. When it was filled, poor Affy, who must make an effort to show her high regard for this young gentleman, did not send his cup by the servant, but rose to hand it gracefully across the table herself. So far, all was well—but when she sank down to her chair, the unfortunate *busk*, (hickory, frying-pan handle, or what you will,) caught in the high edge of Aunt Bab's famous old waiter, tilted the urn into her own lap, sluiced the poor cat who sat by her chair, and who flew screaming out of the room, while the ladies uttered various pretty squeaks, and the gentlemen rushed to her assistance. After this young lady had withdrawn, we were re-seated, and consoling ourselves it was no worse, when our recently arrived friend, Mr. *Klaas Rozenboom* gravely observed to Oscar across the table, "It is altogedder impossible for mineshelf to understhand de oopset of de tray, wich, by his own kravity, should remain on de table." Oscar cast his eyes knowingly on Miss Milletta Stiffton, and asked her (who wore a spanking article of the same kind) to be so good as to explain the matter, for the benefit of his friend. This was too much; the ladies looked down—aside—around—and finally, the whole company burst into an unanimous peal of laughter, which liked to have been incontrollable, because, during the whole of it, Mr. *Klaas* was staring, with unfeigned astonishment, on all the company, and looking as grave as a judge about to pass a sentence!

After all, this is no laughing matter. To see youth, and grace, and beauty, destroyed by such a preposterous effort to make beauty, by producing deformity and disease, is, under every circumstance, a melancholy contemplation. How many bereaved husbands, afflicted orphans, and heart-broken lovers, may lay to the account of this unnatural vanity, all their sufferings! The consequences are not alone felt by an individual, but transmitted to her children, whose sickly and emaciated forms, trembling at every breeze of invigorating air, might have been robust and hardy, had not their mother *improved* her figure to the destruction of her health, by compressing her lungs to the utmost, and subsisting on half the proper quantity of air.

Will women always continue thus blind to their own best interests?—and will not some of them perceive that there is no beauty which is not in accord with health and nature. If any advice, persuasion, or entreaties, can influence them, they may rest assured of the most hearty and sincere efforts of their friend

OMICRON.

SPECIMENS
OF A
PATENT POCKET DICTIONARY.

For the use of those who wish to understand the meaning of things as well as words.

Debt National.—Mortaging the property of our posterity that we may be better enabled to destroy our contemporaries.

Debates.—An useless wagging of tongues where the noses have been already counted.

Delay.—See Chancery Court.

Destiny.—The scapegoat which we make responsible for all our crimes and follies; a necessity which we set down for invincible when we have no wish to strive against it.

Dice.—Playthings which the Devil sets in motion when he wants a new supply of knaves, beggars, and suicides.

Disguise.—That which we all of us wear on our hearts, and many of us on our faces.

Doctor.—According to Voltaire, one whose business it is to pour drugs, of which he knows little, into a body of which he knows less.

Ditch.—A place in which those who have taken too much wine are apt to take a little water.

Dogs.—A quadruped of great use in leading bipeds that have lost any of their senses, such as blind beggars, sportsmen, &c.

Doze.—A short nap enjoyed by many people after dinner on a week day, and after the text on a Sunday.

Dram.—A small quantity taken in immoderate quantities by those who have few grains of sobriety and no scruples of conscience.

Egotism.—Suffering the private I to be too much in the public *eye*.

Elbow.—That part of the body which it is most dangerous to shake.

Elopement.—Beginning in disobedience that which commonly ends in misery.

Embalming.—Perpetuating the perishable with more pains than we take to save that which is immortal.

Enthusiasm.—Spiritual intoxication.

Envy.—The way in which we punish ourselves for being inferior to others.

Ephemeral.—The whole of modern literature.

Epicure.—One who lives to eat instead of eating to live.

Errata.—Deathbed confessions of a book.

Fashion.—The voluntary slavery which leads us to think, act, and dress according to the judgment of fools and the caprice of coxcombs.

Fee, Doctor's.—An attempt to purchase health from one who cannot secure his own. See Fee simple.

Felicity.—The horizon of the heart which is always receding as we advance towards it.

Finance.—Legerdemain performed by figures.

Finger.—An appendage worn in a ring, and of great use in taking snuff.

Fishery.—The agriculture of the sea.

Flattery.—Throwing dust in people's eyes generally for the purpose of picking their pockets.

Fool.—What a fop sees in the looking-glass.

Fortune, a man of—One who is so unfortunate as to be released from the necessity of employment for the mind, and exercise for the body, the two great constituents of happiness and health; who has every thing to fear and nothing to hope; and who consequently pays in anxiety and ennui more than the value of his money.

Forty.—The ne plus-ultra of a lady's age.

Fox hunting.—Tossing up for lives with a fox.

Friend, fashionable.—One who will dine with you; game with you, walk or ride with you, borrow money of you, escort your wife to public places if she be handsome, stand by and see you fairly shot if you happen to be engaged in a duel, and slink away and see you quietly clapped in a prison if you experience a reverse of fortune.

Friend, real.—One who will tell you of your faults and follies in prosperity, and assist you with his hand and heart in adversity—See Black Swan.

Gallows.—The remedy which society has provided for roguery; a cure without being a prevention.

Gaming.—See Beggar and Suicide.

Gentleman.—A name often bestowed upon a well dressed blackguard, and withheld from the right owner, who only wears its qualifications in his heart.

Gin.—The worm of the still; the spirituous enemy of mankind.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

A Desultory Reader's Notes—No. II.

It is astonishing to one of us, at the present day, to view the extraordinary influence which the worship of the Deity, or the adoration of their idols and superstitions, has exercised on the actions of men, from the earliest stages of his existence. As veneration for a Superior Being was among the first, so it was, and still is, one of the strongest traits of character in our species, whether in a savage or a civilized state. The love of riches and grandeur has been accounted the strongest passion which agitates the human breast; but the religious and superstitious motives of men have triumphed over this, and they have died the most horrible deaths, or suffered the most excruciating torments for their religious opinions, while, by abjuring them, they might have enjoyed the greatest honours, and amassed immense stores of wealth. Volumes might be collected of instances where every passion of our nature has been made to succumb to the all-ruling power of religion or superstition. The history of the world in general, and more particularly of England, and of our own country, afford ample proofs what man will endure for his worship, and the study of them affords an extensive field of speculation to the curious mind.

In the very early accounts of Britain, we find that the prevailing worship was that of the Druids, who performed their ceremonies in deep groves, sacred to them, and forbidden to their followers. By the mere force of their secret worship, they held the most unbounded sway over the actions of the people, from whom they received a considerable proportion of the spoils taken in war, and of their other effects. When the Romans invaded the Island, the affections or fears of the Britains were so wedded to this fraternity, that they found it impossible to subdue the island, until they had ravaged the groves, and destroyed all vestiges of the Druidical superstitions. Deprived of the stimulus formerly afforded by their idols, the courage of the islanders was compelled to yield to the superior talent of their foe, and they received the Roman yoke, and with it the germ of civilization. Here we see men whom no laws of society restrained, submitting patiently to the dread of their superstitions, which triumphed over their cupidity and self-love, and upheld them for a time against a superior enemy, who conquered them in the end through the channel of their idols. Continuing our view to the introduction of the Christian religion into the island, the power exercised by the ecclesiastics of the Roman church strikes us with wonder. The king and the *villain* were alike the dupes of their subtlety. Princes abdicated their thrones, and noblemen abandoned their fortunes and luxurious lives to perform pilgrimages to Rome or to the Holy Land, hoping thereby to turn aside that vengeance they knew their crimes richly deserved. Nor were the common people less prone to this *surveillance* to the clergy than their rulers. The learning and apparent sanctity of the ecclesiastics (who indeed possessed, and were careful to keep, all the knowledge of the age) dazzled their minds; and at a time when the prospect of wealth, nor the respect they bore their king, could not induce them to engage with him in his wars with his neighbours, the preaching of an infatuated Monk aroused millions to arms, and led them to perish in the crusades against the infidels in Palestine. The prominent object indeed of the heads of the Romish church, at that day, appears to have been more to aggrandize the Holy Church, and through that their holy persons, than to propagate the beautiful and peaceful doctrines of Christianity; and the fruits of the labours of many of his predecessors to obtain this end at last devolved on Gregory VII. a man eminently qualified to take advantage of them. The quarrels of this prelate with one of the German emperors is said to have caused seven battles, and the consequent loss of many lives, thus reversing the abominable doctrines of his master.

Perhaps there is not to be found, on the record of human events, a more remarkable example of the influence of superstition, for religion it cannot be called, than in the case of the celebrated Thomas a' Becket, whose history must be familiar with every reader of the English annals. This man had been raised from a low station in life to the highest dignities of the kingdom, by Henry II. whose peculiar favourite he was. While he possessed the patronage of the king, his extravagance knew no bounds, and the greatest noblemen of the realm saw themselves surpassed in grandeur by one whose birth they despised. "The pomp of his retinue," says Hume, "the sumptuousness of his furniture, the luxury of his table, the munificence of his presents, exceeded any thing which England had ever before seen in any subject." He did not think this splendid manner of living unbecoming his character, as he had not yet been installed into the higher orders of the church. But these things were soon doomed to suffer a sad reverse—sad alike to Becket and to his royal master. Henry having it in contemplation to retrench the ecclesiastical privileges, and conceiving Becket to be the person who would best answer his purpose in that respect, appointed him archbishop of Canterbury, the second dignity in the kingdom. He now changed his manner of life entirely, renounced all his former gaities, and becoming as austere and rigid as he had been ostentatiously magnificent, he opposed the king in all his plans for the reduction of the privileges of the clergy, which caused a quarrel between them, and finally the murder of Becket, by four gentlemen of the king's household. Here the clergy had a grand opportunity of humbling the king, and at the same time exalting the memory of the prelate, and they did not fail to make use of it. The sanctity and peculiar virtues of Becket, in thus sacrificing his life to the privileges of the clergy, was extolled beyond measure, and here ensued a scene which forcibly illustrates the power of the church at that period. The pope canonized Becket, and his body being entombed in a magnificent shrine, enriched with presents from all parts of Christendom, pilgrims visited it to apply for his intercession in heaven, and above one hundred thousand persons paid their devotions at his tomb in one year.* Henry afterwards paid severe penance for the murder, and performed the most abject devotions at the tomb of this pretended saint. Thus we see the superstition of man triumphing over every better passion of his nature, and carrying the king and the subject to worship the memory of one whose conduct at best was odious and contemptible. How many truly worthy and enlightened men have passed to the grave, before and since, if not unremembered, unhonoured by the people upon whom they have conferred lasting benefits.

Many of the protestants, at the period of the reformation, strikingly illustrate the saying, that "man will fight for religion, will die for it, but will not live for it." So firm was their belief in the glorious consummation of their hopes, or so rooted was the aversion to the doctrines of papacy, that hundreds preferred the fire to returning to the faith of the Church of Rome, and these *religious* feelings drenched Europe in blood for many years. Afterwards, when the success of the reformers had introduced their doctrines into the more enlightened nations of the world, man could not endure that his neighbour should live unmolested in a different persuasion from his own—and the consequent establishment of a national church produced discontent and anarchy. The dissenters from what might almost be called a second edition of the Holy Church of Rome, finding the freedom of religious opinion denied them at home, resolved to seek it abroad, and the discovery of America afforded them, as they thought, a safe retreat from persecution.—Thither, accordingly, the puritans fled, and endured, for their religion, hardships and privations, against which they would not have struggled from any other motive. But even her dissention crept into the little company, and drove a part of them to seek that religious liberty elsewhere, which they vainly sought for among the men who had been brethren with them when struggling against their oppressors in England, and had fled with them to a wilderness, to enjoy religious toleration. We find that the settlers of Massachusetts were divided, soon after their arrival, on religious subjects, and that a portion of them were expelled the colony, and compelled to settle on the neighbouring lands without that jurisdiction. So inconsistent is man with himself.

Thus, after tracing man in all the important eras of his religious history, it will be found, that he will undergo that for his superstition or his religion, which no other inducement will engage him to attempt. To it he will sacrifice his avarice and cupidity, his ambition, his love of ease, and for it he will fight and toil "unto the death." Whether this disposition of man has been, or is likely to be, productive of benefit or injury to the human race, would be an interesting subject of inquiry. Its operation, indeed, may be said to have planted and extended these states, and to have thus laid the foundation of a mighty empire—but whether, at the same time, it does not tend to debase the mind of man below its proper level, and conduce to bigotry and ignorance, would still remain a topic of discussion, upon which talent and erudition might be usefully employed. The subject is a fruitful and not an uninteresting one, to a person enjoying leisure and inclination for the task. B.

* Hume's Hist. vol. 1, p. 451.

COLLECTANEA.

In the great valley between the North and South Mountains, called the Easterly Ridges, a well was dug, some years since in Franklin county, (Pa.) and another in Cumberland county, thirty or forty miles from the former, which led to a discovery little known, and affording a subject for interesting speculation. After proceeding, in each instance, to the depth of about thirty-five feet, the bottom of these wells suddenly gave way, but, fortunately, when the workmen had retired, a torrent of water gushed up. A lead, with fifty fathoms of line, was sunk without finding the least obstruction! They remain at this time unstoned, and of unknown depth! The presumption is, that there is a subterranean lake in that quarter, and how far it extends under the base of the vast primitive mountains, situated between the Susquehanna and Pittsburg, will never be ascertained, unless by some terrible convulsion of nature they should be precipitated into the tremendous abyss.

Reasoning among Animals.—There is, perhaps, no surer criterion of reason than, after having tried one mode of accomplishing a purpose, adopting another more likely to succeed. Insects are able to stand this test. A bee, which Huber watched while soldering the angles of a cell with propolis, detached a thread of this material, with which she entered the cell. Instinct would have taught her to separate it of the exact length required; but, after applying it to the angle of the cell, she found it too long, and cut off a portion, so as to fit it to her purpose. This is a very simple instance, but one such fact is as decisive in proof of reason, as a thousand others more complex, and of such there is no lack. Dr. Darwin informs us, that, walking one day in his garden, he perceived a wasp upon the gravel walk, with a large fly, nearly as big as itself, which it had caught. Kneeling down, he distinctly saw it cut off the head and abdomen, and then taking up with its feet the trunk or middle portion of the body, to which the wings were attached, fly away. But a breeze of wind acting upon the wings of the fly, turned round the wasp with its burthen, and impeded its progress. Upon this, it alighted again on the gravel walk, deliberately sawed off first one wing and then the other, and, having thus removed the cause of its embarrassment, flew off with its body. Could any process of ratiocination be more perfect?

The celebrated Aaron Hill, when in Egypt, had the curiosity to examine a catacomb. He was accompanied in his expedition by two gentlemen, and conducted by one of the natives as a guide. They at length arrived at the spot, and, without taking any notice of some fellows who were sauntering about the place, descended by ropes into the vault. No sooner were they let down, than they were presented with a spectacle of horror. Two gentlemen, apparently starved to death, lay before them; one of these unhappy victims had a tablet in his hand, on which was written, in very pathetic language, the story of their lamentable fate. It seemed that they were brothers of rank and family in Venice, and having, in the course of their travels, entrusted themselves with one of the natives for the purpose of visiting the catacomb, the perfidious villain had left them to perish. The danger to which Mr. Hill and his friends were exposed instantly alarmed them. They had scarce read the tale, when, looking up, they beheld their inhuman guide, assisted by two others whom they had seen near the spot, closing the entrance into the vault. They were now reduced to the utmost distress; they, however, drew their swords, determined to make a desperate effort to rescue themselves from a situation so appalling. With this resolution, they were groping at random in the dark, when they were startled at the groans of some one seemingly in the agonies of death. They listened to the dismal sound, and at length, by the glimmering light from the top of the catacomb, they saw a man just murdered, and a little beyond they beheld his inhuman murderers, flying with the utmost precipitation. They pursued them immediately, and though not able to come up with them, they had the good fortune to reach the opening through which the wretches escaped out of the cavern, just before they had time to roll the stone on the top of it.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

LOVE AMONG THE LAW BOOKS.

Mrs. Culpepper's "uncle the Sergeant," had fallen in love. He felt a slight vertigo in Tavistock-square, of which he took little notice, and set off on the home circuit; but imprudently venturing out with the widow Jackson in a hop-field, at Maidstone, before he was well cured, the complaint struck inward and a *mollities cordis* was the consequence. Mr. Sergeant Nethersole had arrived at the age of fifty-nine, heart-whole; his testamentary assets were therefore looked upon by Mrs. Culpepper as the unalienable property of her and hers. Speculations were often launched by Mr. and Mrs. Culpepper as to the quantum.—It could not be less than thirty thousand pounds; Bonus the broker had hinted as much to the old slop seller in the bow window of Batson's, while they were eyeing "*the learned in the law*" in the act of crossing Cornhill to receive his dividends. Hence may be derived the annual turtle and turbot swallowed by "my uncle the Sergeant" in Savage-gardens; hence Mrs. Culpepper's high approbation of the preacher at the Temple Church; and hence her horse-laugh at the Sergeant's annually repeated jest about "Brother Van and brother Bear." As far as appearances went, Plutus was certainly nearing point Culpepper; Nicholas Nethersole, Esq. Sergeant-at-law, was pretty regularly occupied in the Court of Common pleas from ten to four. A hasty dinner swallowed at five, at the Grecian, enabled him to return to Chambers at half-past six, where pleas, rejoinders, demurrers, cases and consultations occupied him till ten. All this (not to mention the arrangement with the bar-maid at Nando's) seemed to ensure a walk through this vale of tears in a state of single blessedness. "I have no doubt he will cut up well," said Culpepper to his consort. "I have my eye upon a charming villa in the Clapham Road: when your uncle the Sergeant is tucked under a daisy quilt, we'll ruralize; it's a sweet spot; not a stone throw from the Swan at Stockwell!" Such were the Alnascar anticipations of Mr. Jonathan Culpepper.—But, alas! as Doctor Johnson said some forty years ago, and even then the observation was far from new, "What are the hopes of man!" Legacy-hunting of another sort, is apt to prostrate its pursuers, and they who wait for dead men's shoes, now and then walk to the church-yard barefooted. Mr. Sergeant Nethersole grew fat and kicked: he took a house in Tavistock-square, and he launched an olive-coloured chariot with iron-grey horses. There is, as I am confidently told, an office in Holborn where good matches are faithfully registered and assorted. Straitway under the letter N appears the following entry, "Nethersole, Nicholas, Sergeant at law, Tavistock square, Bachelor, aged 59. Income £3500. Equipage, olive-green chariot and iron-grey horses. Temper, talents, morals,—blank!" That numerous herd of old maidens and widows that feeds upon the lean pastures of Guildford-street, Queen-square, and Alfred-place, Tottenham-court road, was instantly in motion.—Here was a jewel of the first water and magnitude to be set in the crown of Hymen, and the crowd of candidates was commensurate. The Sergeant was at no loss for an evening rubber at whist, and the ratifia cakes which came in with the Madeira at half-past ten, introduced certain jokes about matrimony, evidently intended as earnests of future golden rings.

The Poet Gay makes his two heroines in the Beggar's Opera, thus cant in duet:

A curse attend that woman's love
Who always would be pleasing!

And in all cases where the parties are under thirty, Polly and Lucy are unquestionably right. No young woman can retain her lovers long if she uses them well. She who would have her adorer as faithful as a dog, must treat him like one. But when middle-aged ladies have exceeded forty, and middle-aged gentleman have travelled beyond fifty, the case assumes a different complexion. The softer sex is then allowed, and indeed necessitated to throw off a little of that cruelty which is decently killing at eighteen. What says the Spanish poet?

Cease then, fair one, cease to shun me,
Here let all our difference cease;
Half that rigour had undone me,
All that rigour gives me peace.

Accordingly it may be observed, that women make their advances as Time makes his. At twenty, when the swain approaches to pay his devoirs, they exclaim with an air of languid indifference, "Who is he?" At thirty, with a prudent look towards the ways and means, the question is, "What is he?" At forty, much anxiety manifests itself to make the Hymeneal selection, and the query changes itself into "Which is he?" But at the *ultima Thule* of fifty, the ravenous expectant prepares to spring upon any prey, and exclaims "*Where* is he?" Be that as it may, the numerous candidates for a seat in Sergeant Nethersole's olive-green chariot gradually grew tired of the pursuit, and took wings to prey upon some newer Benedict. Two only kept the field. Francis Jennings, spinster, and Amelia Jackson, widow; both of whom hovered on the verge of forty. "It appears to me," said Miss Jennings to a particular friend in Bedford-place, "that Mrs. Jackson does not conduct herself with propriety: she is never out of Mr. Nethersole's house, and jangles that old harpsichord of his

with her "Love among the roses," til one's head actually turns giddy."—"I will mention it to you in confidence," said Mrs. Jackson on the very same day to another particular friend at the Bazaar in Soho-square, "I don't at all approve of Miss Jenning's goings on in Tavistock-square: she actually takes her work there; I caught her in the act of screwing her pincushion to the edge of Sergeant Nethersole's mahogany table—what right has she to net him purses?" The contest of work table versus harpsichord now grew warm—betting even: Miss Jennings threw in a crimson purse, and the odds were in her favour; the widow Jackson sang, "By heaven and earth I love thee," and the crimson purse kicked the beam. The spinster now hemmed half a dozen muslin cravats, marked N. N. surmounted with a couple of red hearts—this was a tremendous body blow; but the widow, nothing daunted, drew from under the harpsichord a number of the Irish Melodies, and started off a score with "Fly not yet, 'tis now the hour." This settled the battle at the end of the first stanza, and I am glad it did for really the widow was growing downright indecent.

About this time, Love, tired of his aromatic station "among the roses," of all places in the world began to take up his abode among the Musty Law Books, in the library of Mr. Sergeant Nethersole's chambers. Certain amatory worthies had long slept on the top shelf, affrighted at the black coats and white wigs of the legal authors who kept "watch and ward" below, in all the dignity of octavo, quarto, and folio. But now, encouraged thereto by the aforesaid Sergeant, they crept from their upper gallery and mixed themselves with the decorous company in the pit and boxes. One Ovidius Taso, with his art of Love in his pocket, presumed to shoulder Mr. Espinasse at Nisi Prius: Tibullus got astride of Mr. Justice Blackstone; Propertius lolled indolently against Bacon's Abridgment, and "the industrious Giles Jacob" could not keep his two quartos together from the assurance of one Walker, who had taken post between them.—In short, the Sergeant was in love! Still, however, I am of opinion, that "youth and an excellent constitution," as the novelists have it, would have enabled the patient to struggle with the disease, if it had not been for the incident which I am about to relate.

The home circuit had now commenced, and Sergeant Nethersole had quitted London for Maidstone. Miss Jennings relied with confidence upon the occurrence of nothing particular till the assizes were over, and in that assurance had departed to spend a fortnight with a married sister at Kingston-upon-Thames.—Poor innocent! she little knew what a widow is equal to. No sooner had the Sergeant departed in his olive-green chariot, drawn by a couple of post-horses, than the widow Jackson, aided by Alice Green, packed her portmanteau, sent for a hackney-coach, and bade the driver adjourn to the Golden-cross, Charing-cross. There was a vacant seat in the Maidstone coach; the widow occupied it at twelve at noon, and between five and six o'clock in the afternoon was quietly despatching a roasted fowl at the Star-inn, with one eye fixed upon the egg-sauce, and the other upon the Assize Hall opposite. The pretext for this step was double: the first count alleged that her beloved brother lived at Town Malling, a mere step off, and the second averred an eager desire to hear the Sergeant plead. On the evening which followed that of the widow's arrival, the Sergeant happened not to have any consultation to attend; and, what is more remarkable, happened to be above the affectation of pretending that he had. He proposed a walk into the country; the lady consented; they moralized a few minutes upon the *hic jacets* in the church-yard, and thence strolled into the adjoining fields where certain labourers had piled the wooden props of the plant that feeds, or ought to feed, the brewer's vat, in conical (quere, comical) shapes, not unlike the spire of the New Church in Langham-place. The rain now began to fall; one of these sloping recipients stood invitingly open to shelter them from the storm: "Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus." Ah! those pyramidal hop-poles! The widow's brother from Town Malling was serving upon the Grand Jury; his sister's reputation was dear to him as his own; "he'd call him brother, or he'd call him out," and Nicholas Nethersole and Amelia Jackson were joined together in holy matrimony.

The widow Jackson, now Mrs. Nethersole, was a prudent woman, and wished, as the phrase is to have every body's good word. It was her advice that her husband should write to his niece, Mrs. Culpepper, to acquaint her with what had happened. She had in fact drawn up a letter for his signature, in which she tendered several satisfactory apologies for the step, namely, that it is not good for man to be alone; but chiefly that he had met with a woman possessed of every quality to make the marriage state happy. "Why, no, my dear," answered the Sergeant, "with submission to you, (a phrase prophetic of the fact) it has been my rule through life, whenever I had done a wrong or a foolish deed (here the lady frowned) never to own it; never to suffer judgment to go by default, and thus remain 'in mercy,' but boldly to plead a justification. I have a manuscript note of a case in point in which I was concerned. In my youth I mixed largely in the fashionable world, and regularly frequented the Hackney assemblies, carrying my pumps in my pocket. Jack Peters (he is now at Bombay) and myself, went thither, as usual, on a moon-shining Monday and slept at the Mermaid. The hackney stage on the following morning was [illegible] without giving us notice of the set off; the Clapton coach was therefore engaged to take our bodies in safe custody, and immediately deposit at the Flower-pot, in Bishopsgate-street.—Hardly had we supped out our first cup of Souchong, when the Clapton coach stopped at the door. Here was a demurrer! Jack was for striking out the breakfast and joining issue with the two other inside passengers. But I said no, finish the muffins; for half an hour's time; and then plead a justification! We did so, and then gave the coachman notice for a set off, entering the vehicle with a hey-damme sort of aspect, plainly denoting to the two impatient insiders that if there was any impertinence in their Bill we would strike it out without a reference to the Master. The scheme took, and before we reached Saint Leonard's, Shoreditch, egad! they were as supple as a couple of candidates for the Insurrection.—Now that case, my dear, must govern this.—Don't say a civil word to the Culpeppers about our marriage; if you do, there will be no end to their remonstrances; leave them to find it out in the Morning Chronicle."

"This is a very awkward affair, Mrs. Culpepper," said that lady's husband, with the Morning Chronicle in his hand. "Awkward," echoed Mrs. Culpepper, "it's abominable; a nasty fellow; he ought to be ashamed of himself! And as for his wife she is no better than she should be!"—"That may be," said the husband, "but we must give them a dinner notwithstanding."—"Dinner or no dinner," said the wife, "I'll not laugh any more at that stupid old story of his about brother Van and brother Bear."—"Then I will," resumed the husband, "for there may possibly be no issue by the marriage." Miss Jennings, the outwitted spinster, tired two pair of horses in telling all her friends from Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, to Cornwall-terrace in the Regent's-park, how shamefully Mrs. Jackson had behaved. She then drove to the Register-office above mentioned, to transfer her affections to one Mr. Samuel Smithers, another old bachelor, barrister, and inseparable crony of Nethersole's, who she opined, must now marry from lack of knowledge what to do with himself. Alas! she was a day too late; he had that very morning married the vacant bar-maid at Nando's.

When the honey-moon of Mr. Sergeant Nethersole was on the wane,——My sprite

"Popp'd through the key-hole, swift as light,"

of his chambers, in order to take a survey of his library. All was once more as it should be. Ovid had quitted Mr. Espinasse, Tibullus and Mr. Justice Blackstone were two, Propertius and Lord Bacon did not speak, and, as for Giles Jacob, Waller desired none of his company. The amatory poets were refitted to their upper shelf; the honey-moon was over, and love no longer nestled in the Law Books.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late English papers received at New-York.

Mr. Appleton, of the American legation to Spain, had passed through London and embarked at Liverpool for New York. The London Morning Chronicle gives a letter from Madrid, of Dec. 7th, as follows:

"In my last I mentioned the American Minister having sent off his Secretary at a short notice with despatches to Washington—the cause now comes out. The King, in his wisdom formally demands of the United States to recal the recognition of the independence of the several Spanish Countries in America, under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a royal decree, *revoking the cession of the Floridas.*"!!

Liverpool, Jan. 3.—"On Saturday night last, the ship *Diamond*, capt. Henry Macy, from New-York, laden with cotton, struck upon the Causway, near the east end, and sunk in 7 fathoms water. An express came to me last night for a vessel or boat to go off directly to take six men from the rigging.—The Preventive boat immediately went, and I hope was successful. It is not yet returned, being in the district of Barmouth. It is reported ten men were drowned. One man got safe on shore."

The following is a list of the passengers who sailed in the Diamond:—Mr. John Betterly, lady, and daughter, understood of Baltimore; Messrs. William Walker, and —— Walker, from Philadelphia; Messrs. Robert Givan, jun. John Nicholson, John and Joseph Broadbent, and Wm. Wood, of New-York; H. N. Gilbert, of Louisiana; Dr. Strutt, of London; Mr. M'Donald, residence not known—and 15 in the steerage.

A company has just been formed, for working the great silver mines at Pasco, in Peru, with a capital of £600,000.

Under date of Trieste, Dec. 10, it is mentioned, that a letter from the aid-de-camp of Admiral Sachtiery, dated Cape St. Angelio, Nov. 8th, (20th,) was in circulation, on the subject of an action which took place on the 1st (13th) of November, off Candia, which is said to have terminated in the total destruction of the Egyptian fleet.

There is considerable bustle on Irish affairs. Mr. O'Connel has been arrested, and his arrest has caused great commotion in Dublin.

The pawnbrokers of Dublin have been required to send in returns to government of the name and address of individuals who should redeem from pledge any description of fire-arms. The pawnbrokers are likewise ordered to send in a list of all the fire-arms they have in their possession.

The Duke of Trias and Abrantes, Count Altamios, the Marquis Ceralvo and Alcanizes, with 30 others who had been banished from court, had all been brought in chains, like malefactors, to Madrid, for being Constitutionalists. Out of 50 grandees of the first class and largest estates, who formerly resided at Madrid, 30 are banished and 19 are in dungeons. None have kept their places except the Duke del Infantado.

On the 10th Nov. the Greek and Turkish fleets had a battle between Cos and Candia, but were separated by a tempest. One of the Turkish frigates was set on fire.

It is reported that the King of Spain talks of abdicating, and returning to the Escurial with his Queen.

The coronation of the King of France was to take place at the close of the sessions—probably in May or June.

The deficit in the Spanish finances for the ensuing year, is estimated at 390,000,000 reals.

The Greeks have officially announced the blockade of Patras and Lepanto.

There has been a great inundation in Hanover.

A letter from vice admiral Sactonis, dated cape Malea, Nov. 20th, to his friends at Trieste, states, that in the battle of Nov 13, near the great fortress of Candia, with the Egyptians, the Greeks obtained a complete victory, and took more than 20 transports, with troops, arms, and many persons of distinction. He says the happiness and safety of the country are now secured.

The case of Foote vs. Hayne, was tried in the Court of King's Bench, on the 21st of last month, and a part of it occupies 14 close columns of the Courier. The jury retired for a few minutes, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £3000. It was a breach of promise of marriage, and excited intense interest.

In the north western part of Spain, the state of things was distressing in the extreme, on account of the civil dissentions.

A gentleman who left Madrid on the 18th of Dec. states, that petitions had been presented to the king from 40 principal towns, praying for the re-establishment of the inquisition; and also that the king has plainly declared that he will *never* recognise the laws of the Cortes.

MR. SAVERY, OF BRISTOL.

Extract of a letter, dated Cowes, Dec. 10.—"Sailed yesterday, the American ship Hudson, Champlin, master, for New-York, with passengers. When the ship was under way, a Mr. Savery, merchant, at Bristol, who had embarked on board her the preceding day, was taken out of the ship by a constable from this place, accompanied by a gentleman, who is a partner of his; it appears he is suspected of forgery. Immediately after Mr. Savery saw his partner come alongside the Hudson, he threw himself overboard, but was prevented but was prevented from being drowned. He then attempted to make away with himself by dashing himself against the side of the ship.—He is at present at the Vine inn, in custody of two peace officers, who are forced to watch him very diligently to prevent his committing suicide. He is in a dreadful state of mind, and acknowledges that his crime is as bad as Fauntleroy's. On the Tide surveyor's mustering the crew of the Hudson, Mr. Savery passed by the name of Henry Serrington.—*Globe and Traveller.*

On the 23d of December, Mr. Savery, of Bristol, was brought before the Magistrates, for a final examination, and after a patient and careful inquiry, was fully committed to Newgate, (Bristol,) for trial. Mr. P. Protheroe is reluctantly compelled to be the prosecutor, whose name he has forged for £14,000. A person from Birmingham deposed to such facts, as left the Magistrates no option as to his committal.

The sale of Fauntleroy's effects at Brighton, commenced on the 29th Dec. It is said Lord Whitworth bought the villa, with its fixtures, for 14,590 pounds sterling.

One pound of American cotton, which costs 1s 6d, is by the labour of Nottingham manufacturers, converted, without any expense except that of labor, into a manufactured article, which sells for £31 10s.

A young man named Hugh Russell, a native of Scotland, walked 102 English miles, on the Mardyke, Cork, in 25 successive hours. In the first hour he walked six miles and a half, and continued a regular pace of four miles an hour, until he finished his task.

Mr. Perkins, the inventor of the steam-gun, has stated, that it might be made to throw a ball of a ton weight from Dover to Calais!!!

Oysters.—Only one vessel appeared at Billingsgate on the 24th December, and oysters in consequence were sold at five guineas a bushel.

A St. Petersburg article says, the population of the whole Russian empire, including the kingdom of Poland and the principality of Finland, amounted, at the beginning of the year, according to very creditable statements, to 53,768,000 souls. In the same article it is averred that the population of Russia increases annually half a million.

London, Dec. 31.

Caraboo.—The extraordinary young woman, who, several years ago, excited considerable attention at Bristol, by representing herself as the Princess Caraboo, daughter of a great Eastern Prince, has lately returned to Witheridge, her native place, on a visit to her mother. It is understood, that since she figured at Bristol she went to America, with two ladies of that country.—When she left home about seven years ago, she was a servant in a farmer's house; she now appears a well educated woman, perfectly genteel in her manners and dress, and extremely fond of books, but very reserved in her communications respecting herself.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The Legislature of this state on Tuesday last, made another unsuccessful effort to elect a senator—seven candidates were voted for—the two highest were, Mr. Marks 31, Mr. Sergeant 20: no choice.

Mr. L. L. Persico's bas-relief head of Liberty, modelled by order of the United States, Mint for the new coin, is now exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts. This is a beautiful specimen of talent and will gratify every spectator.

The notes of the Columbia Bridge Company will be received at par, at the Schuylkill Bank, in this city.

Upwards of one million eight hundred thousand dollars were coined during the last year at the mint in this city, principally silver. New dies are about to be cut with a new figure of Liberty, by means of which the appearance of the coin is expected to be much improved. It is calculated that two millions will be coined during the present year.

The manuscript of Lord Byron's private letters, suppressed in England by the Chancery Court, is now in the hands of Messrs. Carey & Lea, of this city, who have put it to press, and will publish it shortly.

Dr. Dewees's New System of Midwifery was about to be reprinted and published in London, and is highly esteemed there.

The historical work of Sir James Mackintosh, was expected to appear many months ago, is unaccountably delayed, and the progress made in it remains unknown.

The treatise of Mr. Perkins on the Steam Engine, is in forwardness.

A new set of Illustrations of the Sketch Book is in preparation and will be published in this city by Messrs. Carey & Lea.

Some adroit arithmeticians have calculated, that at a yearly consumption of 40,000 tons, the mine of the Lehigh Coal Company would last nearly 7000 years.

In the snow-storm on Saturday night week, four vessels went ashore and were lost on the coast of North Carolina, near Roanoke Island, 25 or 30 miles south of Currituck Inlet. The lives of all on board were providentially saved—but some of them barely saved.

We have received from Pottstown, in this state, a very neatly printed little paper, by the title of The La Fayette Aurora.

The bill to incorporate a Company for making a Canal from the waters of the Chesapeake to those of Ohio, has passed the Senate of Maryland, after being rejected on the day preceding, by a majority of one vote. [Good.]

Gen. William M'Donald has been appointed Major General of the 3d Brigade of Maryland Militia, in the place of General Stricker, who declined accepting the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Harper, and Colonel George H. Stuart is appointed Brigadier General in his stead.

Our readers may recollect the recent assassination of Spottswood Mills, at Natchitoches, by a Dr. Prevost, and the trial and conviction of the Doctor. We observe, in the New Orleans papers, that Governor Johnson has had the firmness to resist the applications for the pardon of the murderer.

The four story store No. 86, Pine street, New York, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last, said to be the work of an incendiary—it communicated to and destroyed a store on Depuyster street, owned by Mr. Lorillard and occupied by Mr. Watkins. The whole amount of property destroyed is estimated at $10,000.

The dwelling house of Dr. Henry Washington, near Battletown, Va. was consumed by fire on the 23d ult. together with all the furniture. Every thing was lost; and the family barely saved themselves from the flames.

A writer in the Kentucky Argus, recommends that, instead of turnpiking, our public roads be covered with a roof from town to town, similar to the roof of a ropewalk, which he thinks could be done cheaper than turnpiking, and be kept in repair at a very moderate expense.

A Mr. Judson, (a Presbyterian clergyman) has been subjected to $750 damages, in the supreme court at Fairfield, (Conn.) for a libel against a Mr. Rayner, (an Episcopal clergyman,) arising out of a dispute about "Universalism."

The Middleton (Conn.) Gazette, states a letter was received from Com. Macdonough stating that his own health was much improved, and that the crew were all well.

A bill ratifying the appropriation of 10,000 dollars to defray the expenses of the Yorktown celebration, passed the Virginia house of delegates by a majority of 43.

A severe snow storm was experienced at Norfolk, (Va.) on the 22d and 23d ult. The snow was nearly fifteen inches deep; and drifted in banks so high, that the streets were rendered nearly impassable.

The Bunkers-Hill committee offer a premium, of $100 for the best model of a monumental column, 220 feet high.

The old judges of the court of appeals of Kentucky having been legislated out of office, the Governor and Senate have appointed William T. Barry Chief Justice, James Haggin, Benjamin W. Patton and John Trimble, Judges, and Thomas B. Monroe, Reporter. Chief Justice Barry is a very able and eloquent man, and amply qualified for the station.

From a report of the New York city inspector, it appears that the deaths during the last year in that city, were 4341; being an excess of 897 over the deaths of the preceding year.

On the evening of the 15th ult. the stage from Boston to Concord, (N. H.) was upset near Hooksett Bridge, and precipitated down the side of the road from 30 to 40 feet. The top of the carriage was torn to pieces, but the passengers, six in number, suffered little injury.

It is said to be probable that the Legislature of Maryland will pass a law for the incorporation, on the part of the state, of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company. The extension of a complete equality of political right to the Jews is also under the consideration of that Legislature.

The amount paid by the public authority in the State of New York, for the destruction of wolves, since the year 1815, considerably exceeds the sum of 200,000 dollars.

The Louisiana Gazette, remarking on the President's Message, says it "resembles a well dressed gentleman."

A petition has been presented to the New York Legislature from Joseph Bonaparte praying authority to purchase, hold and convey Real Estate.

Capt. Robert Stanwood, of Brunswick, Me. has been convicted of defrauding two Insurance Offices in Boston, and sentenced to suffer fifteen days solitary imprisonment, and afterwards to be confined to hard labor in the state prison for five years. Two others concerned with him had not been taken.

The whole time employed by all the professors of Harvard College, during a year, is 2628¼ hours, in giving public instruction—the yearly income of the same institution is over $40,000.

The whole number of arrivals at New York, in 1824, from Foreign Ports was 1379: of these 1278 were American.

The snow fell at Petersburg, Va. on the 22d and 23d ult. to the depth of two feet.—Two negroes perished in the storm. At City Point, the snow drifted in some places to the height of six feet.

The Lexington (Ky.) Public Advertiser, says that "there now stands on the banks of the Ohio river, in the state of Indiana, opposite the mouth of Salt river, a Sycamore tree, which has stabled fourteen head of horses at one time, with ample room. It takes 75 long paces to go round its trunk, and you may with perfect ease turn a 14 foot pole in the inside of its cavity."

Mr. Owen of Lanark, (Scotland,) after purchasing the property of the Harmony Society, on the Wabash, is on his way to Washington for the purpose of submitting his plan to Congress, and soliciting their aid in carrying them into extensive effect.

The Small Pox has made its appearance in Douglas, Worcester county, (Mass.) and from the ignorance of the physicians, is likely to be extensive and fatal in its operations.

While almost every part of Europe, is suffering from the overflowing of rivers, that great source of fertility in Egypt—the Nile, is said to have failed this season in diffusing its waters to the usual extent; the consequence of which will, it is feared, be a deficient crop of grain.

Letters from England mention that the new Waverly Novel, the Crusaders, has been suspended. The reason is said to be known ouly to the author. It is generally understood that Sir Walter Scott will put his name in the title page.

A man and his wife have been indicted for *starving* an illegitimate child to death, at Samberton, (N. H.) The father being holden for the support of the child, took it to his house to maintain, where it was treated with that neglect which soon caused its death.

Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, is re-elected to the Senate of the United States, for that state.

It is supposed that there are 129,666 Indians who live in the United States. They claim 80,000,000 of acres of land.

Norman Ward was sentenced to ten years confinement at hard labour, by the court in Monroe county, N. Y. for marrying two wives, under aggravating circumstances.

In the upper part of Caroline county, Md. on the 12th ult. a lad about 17 years old, who assisted his mother in the management of her farm, had given a female house servant some orders which she disobeyed—the lad attempted to whip her, but the servant proving too strong for him, he ran into the house for a knife and plunged it in the heart of the slave.

The canal in China goes from Canton to Pekin, in a straight line, upwards of 806 miles, having 75 locks, and 41 large cities on its banks. About 30,000 men were employed 43 years in making it.

The shrub cultivated in Louisiana, and called the genuine tea plant of China, turns out to be nothing more or less that Indian Mallow!

Mrs. Opie is about to publish, in England, a work entitled, "Illustrations of Lying in all its various branches."

Of the 6,801,827 souls which constitute the population of Ireland, 3,341,926 are males, and 3,459,901 are females. The number of persons chiefly employed in agriculture is 1,138,069; of those engaged in trade, manufactures and mechanic arts, 1,170,041.

Lorenzo de Medicis being asked, Who are the greatest fools in the world, replied, "Those surely who put themselves in a passion with fools."

He who elopes with another man's wife, is a fool, though by his folly he is rendering an essential service to his neighbor.

Hartford, Con. Jan. 25.—A pig but ten months old, raised by Mr. Elijah Sweetland, of this town, was killed last week, which, when dressed, weighed four hundred and twenty-two pounds!

A woman named Peggy Facto, convicted at Plattsburg of the murder of her infant child, has been sentenced to be executed on the 18th March next.

At the monthly sessions of the Mayor's Court in Philadelphia for December last, 142 complaints were before the grand jury, 97 bills of indictment found, 114 tried, and 72 convictions had.

A bill is to be brought before the New-York Legislature, for preventing stockholders of Banks from voting upon stocks, which they have pledged to the bank and obtained discounts upon. Such a law would undoubtedly tend to preserve the solvency of banking institutions.

The varioloid, usually known by the name of the small pox, has made its appearance in New-Haven, Conn. On the first inst. there were however only two or three cases in that place.

The Boston Spectator, a new paper recently commenced in Boston, is said to have employed the talents of the well known Percival, in its poetical department. If this is the case its patronage will rapidly increase.

A correspondent of the Boston Gazette, advises the Massachusetts Legislature, to suppress the collusive sale of lottery tickets sent from distant States, by authorizing the proper authorities to examine all letters which might pass through the post office.

A Panther.—One of these ferocious animals has lately been seen on the Welch Mountain, Chester county, Pa. Several sheep have been killed by him. A party of about twelve men were unsuccessful in their pursuit; but another, sufficiently large to surround him, will assemble for a second attack.

The Boston papers state that the amount of Banking capital in Massachusetts, according to the returns lately made to the General Court, is $13,300,000, on which the annual State tax is 133,000. The number of Banks is forty, and the amount of their discounts, and other debts to them is 21,257,338. The amount of bills in circulation is 5,756,564, and of specie on hand 1,360,857.

Some months ago, a lead mine was discovered in Shenandoah county, Va. upon the lands of Dr. Hubb. Since that time workmen have been engaged in excavating the earth, and the experiment it is said, has greatly exceeded the most sanguine expectation. The ore is remarkably pure; very much in its appearance, like that of Missouri. It appears to be very plentiful, and is calculated to yield 75 per cent.

At Bath, Steuben county, New-York, on the 12th of January, Robert Douglass was tried for the murder of Samuel H. Ives. The trial occupied the entire day, when the jury retired, and between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th, came into court with a verdict, *guilty of murder.* The next day the prisoner was brought up to receive sentence, when his counsel moved an arrest of judgment, on the ground of irregularity in the conduct of the jury while out. It was shown, that when absent, two of the jury separated from the others, and went and obtained provisions and whiskey, and had held conversation relating to the trial with persons not of the jury. The court respited the sentence, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

A correspondent of Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, encounters the assertion which has been made, that three thousand houses were built in New York in one year. At two thousand dollars each they would cost six millions; and allowing only seven hands to each house, it would require the labor of twenty one thousand men. He doubts whether five hundred houses have been erected in the city of New York for the last year.

Law Case.—Circuit Court.—New York.
Sarah Moran vs. Wm. Dawes.

Judge Edwards, present. This was a case of seduction on the plaintiff's daughter, and has occupied the court for several days. The jury has returned a verdict of nine thousand dollars damages, being the greatest verdict ever delivered in this country on a similar charge. Sampson, Price, and Maxwell, for plaintiff; P. A. Jay, Anthon, and Smith, for defendant.

A decision, important to the commercial part of the community, has been lately pronounced by Judge Drayton, in the City Court of Charleston, whereby an Insolvent Debtor, who may, within three months previous to his arrest, have made an assignment in favor of a preferred creditor, is deprived of the benefit of the Insolvent Debtor's Act. This decision alters the practice for nearly thirty years—a clause to this effect in the "Prison bounds Act" not having hitherto been deemed to apply to the "Insolvent Debtor's Act."

The Boston memorial on the subject of piracy, recommends to the consideration of Congress the propriety of passing a law debarring the Executive in such cases from the exercise of mercy—and the further passage of a law requiring from the local authorities of Cuba the adoption of measures for the effectual suppression of piracy, and in default thereof, the taking forcible possession of the island is recommended.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to his friend in New York.

"I witnessed a phenomenon last night, which puzzled me more than any thing I have seen for a long time. I went to see the famous Mr. Charles's exhibition, and among other elegant experiments in electricity, he took some clay, which was prepared with Chlorine, and which he put into a common tin cannister. He then strewed some mustard seed on the clay, covered all with a tin lid, and by applying the electric fluid, through a hole in the top, he raised the mustard about one inch high, in about two minutes; it looked as well, as if it had been growing on the earth for several days, and the taste was as pungent as usual. His experiments, to those who understand any thing about the matter, must be very instructive."

Rhode Island Cravats.—A beautiful article, manufactured at the Mill of the Phœnix Company and printed by the Hopfield Bleaching and Calico Printing Company in Pawtucket is mentioned in the Rhode Island newspapers.—"The impression is uncommonly fine, the colours fast and brilliant, and unless closely examined a person would scarcely distinguish the difference between these handkerchiefs, and the imported silks of a similar figure."

The arrest and prosecution, by the English government, of Mr. O'Connell, the Irish barister, for seditious language held at a meeting of the Catholic association, is noticed among the articles under the foreign head. The following are the words charged against him:

"Nations have (he remarked) been driven mad by oppression—he hoped that Ireland would never be driven to resort to the system pursued by the Greeks and South Americans, to obtain their rights—he trusted in God they never would be so driven. He hoped Ireland would be restored to her rights; but, if that day should arrive—if she were driven mad by persecution, he wished that a new Bolivar may be found—may arise—that the spirit of the Greeks, and of the South Americans, may animate the people of Ireland!!!"

From the Maryland Gazette.

UNIVERSITY LOTTERY.

The Fourth Class of the University Lottery was drawn by the Manager, P. Canfield, in this city, on Tuesday. The Drawing took place in the Hall of the State House, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, a number of the members of the Legislature and many citizens. The following are the numbers which were drawn, they are placed in the order in which they were taken from the wheel:

2. 1. 18. 23. 30.

We learn that by the above drawn numbers, Tickets Register No. 1, drew a prize of $100, No. 21 a prize of $1000, No. 28 a prize of $3000, and No. 16 a prize of $10,000, being an instance of very good luck among tickets of lower numbers; there were many other valuable prizes in this lottery, all determined by the above drawn numbers. The prize of 10,000, we understand, was sold in shares of an half, quarter, and 2 eights, at the Office of the Manager, 180 Market street, Baltimore.

CONGRESS.—In the senate, on Tuesday, the third section of the bill for the suppression of piracy, which authorizes a blockade of the ports of Cuba under certain circumstances, was rejected by a vote of 37 to 10. Mr. Holmes offered a section to prohibit our ships of war sent against the pirates from engaging in the transportation of specie or any other merchandize. Mr. Van Beuren moved to recommit the bill to the committee of foreign relations, with instructions to give the President power, in case any of the pirates find refuge in Cuba, and are not apprehended and punished by the local authorities, to order our officers and seamen to land, search for and apprehend such pirates, and to capture and to bring them to the United States for trial and punishment. The motion was ordered to be printed. Mr. Brenton reported a bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States.—Mr. Lloyd reported a bill for the establishment of a navy yard and depot near Pensacola.

In the House of Representatives, the civil, military and navy appropriation bills were ordered to a third reading. An effort was made by Mr. Cocke, to reduce a contingent appropriation for the navy department, but it was rejected, and Mr. M'Lane took the occasion to applaud the Secretary of the Navy for the strict manner in which the appropriations under his care had been devoted to proper objects.

On Mr. Webster's bill now before Congress, more expressly defining crimes against the United States and providing punishments, the propriety of inflicting death in any case was made the point of discussion. The champions for and the opponents of this measure ranged respectively through a large region of remark. Mr. Kremer, from Pennsylvania, stated, that a man who was sentenced to confinement in the Philadelphia penitentiary, and who received the executive pardon, displayed that paper ostentatiously on his return homewards, and before he did reach his wife and family, perpetrated the very same offence a second time. This Hon. representative was warmly opposed to the Penitentiary system of punishment.—Mr. Livingston, from Louisiana, related a fact on the other side of the question. He stated that in New Orleans, six friendless strangers were arrested, tried, convicted and hanged on the testimony of one man, who was afterwards proved to have committed perjury. Mr. Livingston, after having stated this fact, remarked, that death is a penalty which when inflicted, can never be suspended, commuted or pardoned afterwards.

The report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a few days since in the H. of Representatives, on the subject of Piracy, is couched in very bold and decided language, in reprobation of the Spanish authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico; and it is not a little remarkable, that among the multifarious governments, under which these Islands are placed, that scarcely a word of complaint has been uttered against any other power than that of the Spaniards.

"The committee," says the report, "have not overlooked the notorious fact, that the authorities of the West India Islands, particularly those of Cuba and Porto Rico, have afforded shelter and protection to the pirates, and have given a character of boldness to their enterprises, which it may be impossible wholly to repress without resorting to measures which may induce those authorities to unite their means in earnest in the extirpation of those foes of the human race. Whatever may be the personal feeling of some of the local governors, they may perhaps find it difficult to restrain the cupidity by which a great portion of the community are so completely demoralized. In the island of Porto Rico a species of legalized plunder has been for several years tolerated, if not encouraged, by the chiefs of that Island, which, if not so sanguinary as in other cases, has in other respects, differed but little from ordinary piracy. It belongs rather to the duty of another committee to devise means suitable to meet an exigency so singular, and, at the same time, demanding the most prompt and vigorous measures."

Geography of Greece.—Much as has been said and written of late about Greece, no very accurate ideas seem to prevail, either of the magnitude of the country, or of the numbers or character of the inhabitants. That part of Greece in which the present wars are carried on, consists of the Morea and Livadia on the continent, and of Negropont, Samos, Hydra, Ipsara, Spezzia, and some smaller islands.—The Morea, where the provisional government has established itself, is, from north-west to south-east, about 160 English miles in length; and from north-east to south-west, about 25 miles in breadth; but being deeply indented with bays and arms of the sea, it is, probably, not larger in superficial extent than Lancashire and Yorkshire united, that is, about 7800 square miles. Livadia is about 170 miles long by 40 miles on an average broad, or 8600 square miles in area. Negropont is 100 miles by an average of 16; that is, in area 1600 square miles.

If all these countries taken together were as populous, in proportion to their size as Great Britain, they would contain three millions of souls; but it is impossible that their actual population is above one half that number. That of the Morea is only stated at 500,000 by the best informed travellers. Samos is 80 miles by 12, Hydra 15 by 5; and Ipsara and Spezzia very considerably less. Yet it is in fact these very small Islands which have carried on the most effective warfare against the Turks; for, having devoted themselves many years to maritime trade, they have become very expert sailors, and built a great number of merchant ships, out of which they have now formed a small navy.

The following was handed to us by a friend living at a distance, they are sentiments that were suggested on reading the Reviews of two letters written by Elias Hicks; their excellence have induced us to give them a place in the columns of the Post:—

This language may be used to these Reviewers—"There are many things in the Scriptures hard to be understood, which they that are unstable and unlearned (in the school of Christ) wrest to their own destruction." Scripture testifies, that "no man can say that Jesus is the Lord but by the Holy Ghost;" and they having no other testimony or revelation but the Scriptures, can know neither Father nor Son; for Jesus said, "no man knoweth the Son but the Father, neither knoweth any man the Father save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal him. And again Jesus said, "It is written in the Prophets, and they shall be all taught of God. Every man, therefore, that hath heard, and hath learned of the Father cometh unto me. Not that any man hath seen the Father, save he which is of God, he hath seen the Father. All that saw that body that was miraculously conceived and born of the Virgin Mary, saw not the Father, nor Christ the Son of the living God; for the body was not the Christ, but an outward and visible body of flesh and blood, an earthen vessel prepared of the Father to contain heavenly treasure; or, in other words, prepared for the life to appear in and be made manifest; and the Christ was only seen by those that saw through the vessel, agreeably to that saying of Christ to Philip, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." And again, Jesus said to his disciples, "Whom do *men* say that I the son of man am?" They answered, "Some say John Baptist, Elias, Jeremiah, or one of the Prophets." "But whom say *ye* that I am?" Peter answered, "Thou art Christ the Son of the living God." "Blessed art thou, &c.: flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father, which is in heaven; and upon this rock will I build my Church," &c. Is it not plain, "divine revelation" is the rock upon which the Church of Christ is built, and not upon the "miraculous conception of a body of flesh?" Hence our author's glorious plan of christian redemption being an outward one, entirely resting upon the miraculous conception of a body of flesh and blood; and should this be taken from them, it appears (from their views) all their hope of salvation would be taken from them, and they would have nothing left but original sin; no Saviour—none to die for them—none to bear their sins in his own body, on the tree—none to make reconciliation and atonement for them and their original sin, (it would still remain, as well as the actual sins)—none to sit at the Father's right hand, on his throne in the heavens, and make intercession for them, day and night, to the Father—none to appear in the presence of God for them—no mediator—no intercessor—no advocate with the Father: for these Reviewers make every thing pertaining to salvation to depend upon the "miraculous conception" of a body of flesh, (the body of flesh was but the veil; the eternal life was the substance veiled.—I. P.) and place all their hope of salvation upon it, as being the corner stone of their glorious plan of Christian redemption, as if the Almighty Jehovah were like unto *themselves* in laying plans and schemes. But *their* plans and schemes, which they have laid and are laying, will fail, and they will be taken in their own net, and fall into the pit themselves have digged: like Haman, who prepared a gallows for Mordecai, but the king found Mordecai had merited his favour and protection rather than Haman, and the destruction Haman had meditated against innocent Mordecai came upon himself, and Mordecai was had in honour with the king.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The ladies, who are our friends, and we would fain keep them so—we intended to have said we are *their* friends—will find in "the third letter of Omicron," a lesson of advice, for which, if regarded, they will, with ourselves, be grateful to the writer.

"Aaron" to "Moses,"—"Henry" to "Ida"—"Lines" by "Elia," and "Music" by "E." will occupy the poetical department of our next number.

"Candour" is inadmissible—the wise man has said "the beginning of strife is like the letting out of water," and so it has proved in regard to "honest Moses' Touch at the Poets." Whenever a party really concerned in the affair, shall manifest a disposition to enter the lists against this pugnacious critic, he shall be entitled to all the usages "which govern and regulate men of honour," whilst others must be content to remain spectators.

"The Spectre Ship" needs retouching—should we find leisure, and should circumstances favour, we may apply ourselves to the task, and publish it hereafter.

"Every day or High Life" shall have a place next week.

Also, the article by "Cynthio."

The remainder of "one week's Tour" must be furnished before we decide as to its admission into the columns of the Post.

Mr. Clay.—This gentleman has published a Card in the National Intelligencer of Monday, in which he denounces a letter relative to the Presidency, published in the Columbian Observer of this city, purporting to have been written from Washington, by a member of Congress belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. After bestowing no very gracious epithets upon that and some other prints, he concludes as follows:

"I believe it [the letter] to be a forgery;—but if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and a liar; and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honour."

General La Fayette arrived at Baltimore on Friday morning, the 28th ult. on his return from Richmond, and on Saturday morning set out for Harrisburg, to pay a visit to the Legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, and arrived there on Sunday afternoon last. He was conducted to the mansion of Governor Shulze, where he dined with the speakers of the two houses, the heads of department, and the committee of arrangement. During the evening he was visited by many of the members of the legislature, and others, with whose attention he appeared to be much gratified. At 11 o'clock on Monday morning, he was conducted to the executive chamber, in the State Capitol—both houses adjourned for half an hour, and the members, gentlemen of the bar, strangers, and citizens, were introduced indiscriminately, by the Committee. An address was delivered to the General by a member of the Bar appointed for that purpose, to which he replied. He remained there till 2 o'clock, when he was escorted back to the dwelling of the Governor, where he lodged. The next day the ceremony of formal introduction to the Legislative body took place; after which he dined with the members and heads of department, at Matthew Wilson's, in Walnut-street—where a subscription dinner had been got up for the occasion. The General returned through York on Wednesday—the inhabitants gave him a public dinner, accompanied with other demonstrations, of their gratitude and pleasure. He was expected to arrive in Baltimore on Thursday, and on the following day to proceed to Washington.

As citizens of the United States, we cannot but feel indignant at the sectional jealousies and local animosities which are manifested, not only in the language of the public prints, but also in that of the halls of legislation, in regard to the *right* of Companies chartered by the Legislature of New-York, or that of any other state, to navigate the canals and procure coal in the state of Pennsylvania. The language made use of on this subject, would infuse the idea into the minds of those who are unacquainted with the state of the American nation, that the States of New-York and Pennsylvania had burst the bond cemented by the blood shed in defence of their common liberties, and that they were rival powers, whose prosperity was matter of mutual envy rather than gratulation; it exhibits that spirit of rancour and hostility which is visible between distant rival nations. The language of Pennsylvania, relative to the Schuylkill canal, seems to be—"we have made the canal, and at an immense labour and cost—and now a people who have borne neither part nor lot in the expense of making it, are wronging our citizens, by making use of this canal." But is not this language absurd? It is well known that the more a canal or turnpike is used, the greater will be the profit; and that it is to this source that the stockholders look for indemnification for the labour and expense which may have been incurred in its erection. Such works are obviously intended for use: and it is immaterial whether they are used by the citizens of New-York, of our own or those of any other state. Would then the exclusion of the citizens of New-York increase the revenue of our own state or decrease that of NewYork—or would it render our internal improvements of more value to our citizens or the stockholders? We think not, at least while our citizens are left to compete with them on equal terms in the waters of New-York. But such language does not proceed from a pure republican principle, like that which governed the people of this nation at the adoption of the Federal Constitution—the spirit of which is, "United we stand, divided we fall." The feelings which have been excited on this subject, afford a strong argument in favour of the more liberal construction of the constitution of the United States, which vests in Congress the power of constructing roads and canals, as affording a sure means of strengthening the bond of union between the widely extended parts of our territory. Thus constructed, they would form a continuous chain open equally to the citizens of all, and one state would not be left to lament the want of resources to construct the improvements that constitute the prosperity of her neighbours.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—This question, which, for more than three years past, has been the leading topic of newspaper discussion, will be brought before the House of Representatives of the United States for final settlement, on Wednesday next, and we shall probably be enabled to give the result in our next paper. The candidates which go before the House, and from which the President must be chosen, are Jackson, Adams and Crawford; and at this late stage of the contest, it would be as difficult to predict which will be the successful candidate, as at the time when they were first placed before the public. Letter-writers have asserted that Mr. Clay has endeavoured to form a coalition between his friends and those of Mr. Adams; this assertion, as will be seen by an article which we publish to-day, has been unequivocally pronounced a base calumny, and the writer denounced as a LIAR; and even those who are reputed wise in observing the signs of the times, are extremely vague and contradictory in their conclusions.

It is well known that this paper has espoused the cause of neither of the competitors.—We regard them all as "good men and true," in whose hands the reins of government would be safe, and who would give satisfaction to a large majority of the PEOPLE of the Union, however much they might disappoint the views of the interested partizans of unsuccessful candidates. Whoever may succeed, will be compelled, either by principle or the force of circumstances, to follow the beaten track which has been thrown up by his predecessors, and by far the greater and better part of the community will care but little who rules, provided they are well ruled.

The recent struggle appears to have demolished nearly all the remaining landmarks of political distinction, and swept away every remnant of that high and chivalrous party feeling, which pervaded, for more than twenty years, every portion of the American community. New friendships and new animosities are growing up in their places, which, at no distant period, may produce results similar to those effected by the parties which have been softened beneath the genial influence of the present administration, and finally amalgamated in the alembic of a popular election. The election of President, however, by the House of Representatives, will consolidate these conflicting interests; it will bring about grotesque and ludicrous combinations of hetrogenous materials—"blue spirits and white, red spirits and grey," leaguing together for the unhallowed purpose of turning the strong holds of principle into theatres of licentiousness and plunder. The history of a former election in the House, and the example of all prior republics, it is hoped may not be lost upon us; they furnish a lesson fraught with instruction, and may cause our steps still to tread "super vias antiquas" At all events, we trust there is sufficient strong sense and honesty remaining in the community, to chastise the demagogue and beat down corruption and intrigue, wherever they may appear.

A CAT'S SKIN.—A friend in the country furnished us with the subsequent relation of facts concerning a singular cat skin, the phenomenon which has lately excited so much curiosity and speculation among both the young and the old folks in Chester county. We give the particulars as they have been handed to us.

As considerable excitement prevails in relation to the extraordinary cat skin mentioned in the Village Record of the 12th inst. and the account therein stated, not being sufficiently explicit, though generally correct, I have thought proper, through the medium of your paper, to present the public with a more perfect description of this natural curiosity, one which I consider worthy the attention of the naturalist, as well as those who are fond of novelty. The cat, from which the skin was taken, was killed in Charlestown township, Chester county, and the skin, after being dried, was taken to the store of Abisha T. Woodman, at the Valley Forge, in Upper Merion, and sold to him, as other skins of some animals are sold for the sake of the fur they contain. After remaining some time in the store, among a number of other skins, the likeness alluded to was accidentally discovered. In the Village Record, it is represented as a female figure, with the hair secured by a comb on the top of the head; but it has been more generally acknowledged by observers to be the likeness of a man, wearing his hair in the fashion used some years since, when it was left to grow long on the front part of the head, and combed or brushed up on the top of the forehead, a fashion sufficiently recollected to need but little comment. For the further information of the curious, I shall state some of the outlines of the profile, which, for the most part, are regularly formed; the forehead, from the eyebrows to the hair, forming a gentle arch, and retreating from the hair to the crown of the head, possesses the qualities which physiognomists have attributed to foreheads of persons of a clear, sound understanding, and good temper. The nose well formed, in length two inches, and pointed at the end; it is gently indented near the forehead, gradually rising to the end, where its height, from the upper lip to the extreme point, is about nine-tenths of an inch. The upper lip is one inch in length, from the nose to the mouth, and very regularly formed. The lower lip hollowed between the point of the chin, and is about two inches and two-tenths of an inch from the top of the lower lip to the extreme point of the chin. The ear, which is formed by the white hairs growing in the centre of the black, is distant, on a straight line drawn from the end of the nose to the lower part of the ear, five and a half inches, and its height, from each interior point, two inches, and its interior and exterior surfaces forming each curve lines. The whole length of the front view of the profile is fourteen inches, and its greatest breadth nine inches. The back part needs but little remark, only to say, that it has a perfect resemblance of a man's head, with the hair combed, and at the joint of the neck, about an inch in length, having a slight appearance of a curl. Below the head is seen the neck, with the appearance of a cravat tied round it; no other part of the profile being visible. The ground colour of the skin is a snow white; the profile a jet black; the features fine and well delineated; when viewed at a short distance, the countenance approaches to a smile; on the whole, I pronounce it beautiful. An object so rare and novel, cannot fail to excite the attention of the naturalist, as well as the curious. It is contemplated shortly to send the same to the city of Philadelphia, when the public can have an opportunity of viewing this singular natural curiosity.

In some parts of New England, it is, or has been the prerogative of the Select-men of each Township, yearly to appoint the Inn-keepers within their jurisdiction. About the time for the annual appointment, it was whispered by some of the *knowing ones* that of late, the house of David K— had not been the most celebrated for good regulations and orderly visiters. Apprised of these reports, so likely to influence the Heads of department to his disadvantage, and fearing lest these whisperings might terminate in his dismissal and disgrace, the host conceived it the most likely means of preserving his character, to avoid being turned out, by decently resigning his birth. He accordingly presented the following communication to the worthy disposers of this sort of public charity, in time to prevent their expressing their disapprobation of his conduct, by voting him out of office!

"Gentlemen—During the time which I have held the office of Inn-keeper, my *extremest exertions* have been *displayed* for the *expression* of vice and *immortality*. But of lately, my circumstances have became so *exceeded concomitant*; as to *surrender* it very *duborious* whether I shall *cohabit* in this part of the country another year. With due *presentiments* of respect, I *represent* you with this for my *designation* of this office." Yours, esteemedly, &c.

DAVID K——.

P. S. I *sinceriously* hope that you may be *protected* in your *collection* of a person to *apply* my place, who shall duly *approximate* the *vally* of a well *registered private* house."

H. S. Tanner, of this city, is now preparing for publication a work, entitled The Mariner's Atmospherical Register, or Weather Book: consisting of 12 engraved sheets, one for each month in the year, (exclusive of an introductory sheet,) to serve for three years. The sides of each sheet are graduated by inches, corresponding with the Marine Barometer, with lines for registering the height of the thermometer, latitude, longitude, direction and force of the wind, state of the weather, or other useful remarks, for every day in the year. This work, it is believed, will be found exceedingly convenient to nautical men, and especially to those attached to the navy; many of whom are often deterred from noting such occurrences of an important voyage, as might subsequently be applied to practical purposes, by the great labor which attends the ordinary construction, in manuscript, of the requisite diagrams, such as are now proposed to be furnished at a cheap rate.

Appointment by the Collector.

John Kern, Esq. to be Deputy Collector in the place of Andrew Eplee, Esq. deceased.

COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Manufactures, from the District of Mississippi.

Date.	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Total Value.
1817	4,982,102 72	8,518,933 65	13,501,036 37
1818	4,816,409 50	11,955,302 48	16,771,711 98
1819	3,883,907 55	8,753,171 96	12,637,079 51
1820	4,445,947 16	7,515,120 42	11,961,067 58
1821	5,130,595 71	6,680,769 00	11,811,364 71
1822	5,703,910 88	7,057,538 00	12,761,448 88
1823	3,762,820 00	6,842,588 00	10,605,408 00
1824*	3,857,735 00	5,834,443 00	9,692,178 00

* The three first quarters of the year 1824 are only included.

At New York, Miss Kelly's benefit, on Wednesday evening week, was a bumper—$1647 in the house.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 1. Brig Moro, Pitner, Bordeaux, 46 days, Brandy, &c.
3. Brig Henry, Winslow, Rio Janeiro, 50 days, Coffee.

CLEARANCES.

Jan. 29. Brig Caroline, Patterson, South America.
Feb. 2. Ship Ellen, Goddard, River Plate.
Schr. Sophia, Cohinson, Alvarado.

MARRIED,

On Fifth day, the 3d inst at Friends Meeting House, Mulberry street, HENRY C. CORBIT, Merchant, to SARAH BOLTON, both of this city.

On the 26th ult at Friends' Meeting House, Twelfth street, GEORGE VAUX BACON, Merchant, to SALLY ANN KIRKBRIDE both of this city.

On the 19th ult. at Richmond V. by the Rev. Isaac H. Judah Mr H. M. ANDREWS, Merchant, of Lynchburg, and late of Philadelphia to Miss CLARISSA, daughter of the late Jacob King, deceased.

On Thursday evening, the 27th ult. by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. ISAAC JOHNSON, to Miss LOUISA EDWARDS, both of Philadelphia.

On the 27th ult. near New Brunswick, N. J. by the Right Rev. Bishop Croes, WILLIAM M. BIDDLE, Esq of Philadelphia, to JULIA M. daughter of the late Dr. Thomas W. Montgomery, of New-York.

On the 31st December, at Cincinnati, Ohio, by the Rev. Dr. Bishop, Mr. FRANCIS FINKBINE, of Philadelphia, to Miss JANE DAVIS, of the former place.

On Thursday evening the 6th inst. by the Rev. John Sisty, Mr. SAMUEL LEWALLER, to Miss ELIZA ELLIS, both of Haddonfield, N. J.

On Tuesday the 30th ult. by the Rev John Sisty, Mr. THOMAS B. HARTLEY, to Miss HARRIET BRICK, both of Haddonfield, N. J.

On Wednesday evening the 2d inst. by the Rev. John Sisty, Mr. THOMAS GASKILL, to Miss RUTH TUCKER, both of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Charles R. Demme, Mr. CHARLES E. BLUMNER, to Miss JENNETT, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Mercier, of the District of Southwark.

On Wednesday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D. Mr. JOHN SIMPSON, formerly of Charleston, (S. C.) to Miss MARY BARKER, of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 16th ult by James Townsend, Esq. JOHN DUKES, Esq. merchant of Philadelphia, to the amiable Miss RACHEL WORTH, of Cape May County, (N. J.)

On the 2d instant, by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, JONATHAN JONES, to ELIZA DAVIS, both of the township of Moyamensing.

On the evening of the 27th ult. in Newton, by John K. Cowperthwait, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH ELDER, to Miss PHEBE SAWN, both of Camden, N. J.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev Philip F. Mayer, Capt. SILAS PEDRICK of Salem, N. J. to Miss MARGARETTA MINGLE, daughter of Mr. John Mingle, of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. Kemper, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, Jr. to Miss ELIZA WINTER, daughter of Mark Winter, all of this city.

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 2d inst. in the 24th year of his age, Mr. PATRICK McCLEAN.

On the 29th inst. after an illness of four days, JEMIMA KNORR, wife of Jacob Knorr, of this city, aged 67.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of George Weaver, Esq. of Montgomery square, aged 67.

On Monday the 31st ult. in the thirty-fourth year of his age, Mr. JACOB COWAN.

On Friday, the 28th ult. in the forty-first year of his age, Mr GEORGE FLICK.

On the 27th Dec. at New-Orleans, Mrs. SARAH H. POLFREY, wife of Mr. Henry Polfrey, and daughter of Mr. Abraham H. Inskeep, formerly of this city.

On the 31st ult. aged 105, Mrs. MARTHA CASTILLON, of St. Domingo, long a resident of this city.

On the 29th ult. JAMES S. son of the late Samuel Bonsall, aged 23 years, after an illness of half an hour.

On the 11th ult. at Huntsville, (Alabama) Mr. JOSEPH BURN jun. late of this city, aged 81 years.

On Friday, the 28th ult. Capt. CHARLES RADCLIFF, in the 61st year of his age.

On the 2d ult. ELIZABETH B. SHEPPARD, daughter of Elizabeth Smith, wife of Isaac Smith, Camden, in the 18th year of her age, after a short illness.

On the 9th December, at Newton Bushel, England, in the 18th year of her age, after a lingering illness, Miss EAMES, occasioned by a fright, in consequence of her school fellow throwing a spider at her, which crept down her back.

WEAVERS WANTED,

TO work at one of the best stands in the Northern Liberties. Enquire at No. 130 Coates' street.
feb 5—1t*

LOOKING GLASS EMPORIUM.

GEORGE APPLE, continues to keep at his Establishment, No. 80 CHESNUT STREET, five doors above Second, south side, an extensive and superb collection of LOOKING GLASSES, and PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, of the most approved fashions. In addition to his usual assortment of Fancy, Grecian and Drawing Room CHAIRS, G. A. in future intends to manufacture LOUNGES and SOFAS, of various sizes and patterns. Ever desirous of fulfilling all demands in his line with promptitude and satisfaction, he solicits a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on him, and shall exert himself to deserve it by keeping the best materials on hand, and by accommodating his customers with articles at very reasonable prices. Old Frames re-gilt, and Chairs refinished as new. feb 5—3t

A French Evening School.

MR. LEON, from Paris, respectfully informs parents and guardians of youth, that he has opened a French Evening School, in Mr. and Mrs. Coad's Young Ladies' Seminary, No. 63 Union street, near Third. The French School will commence every evening, soon after the studies of the young ladies' day school are over; three evenings in the week for young ladies, and three for young gentlemen. For terms, and further particulars, apply to Mr. or Mrs. Coad, or to Mr. Leon, who may be seen at seven o'clock in the evening at the Seminary. This Evening School is principally intended for youth who go to English schools by day. It is generally acknowledged that young persons who learn the French, have a certain ease in speaking it during life after, and that many adults have a stiffness, which never can be eradicated; therefore, a knowledge of the French ought to be acquired, while the pupils are pursuing their studies.

Mr. LEON has been long in the practice of teaching his native language, and hopes, by a strict attention to his pupils, to merit a liberal patronage. feb 5—3tif*

Travellers by the following Routes
TAKE NOTICE,

That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stage,

LEAVES and arrives at the subscriber's, in the following order, viz:—Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage, via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 1 o'clock, P. M. For seats to Philadelphia, apply at Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, sign of James A. Bayard; and for seats to Wilmington, apply at the United States' General Mail Stage Office, No. 40 south Third street, at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 31 south Third street; at Hierskell's Hotel, No 18 south Fourth street, and Taylor's Inn, (Cross Keys) No. 18 north Fourth street, Philadelphia. Fare, one dollar.

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage,
Via Newport and Christiana.

Will run daily, (Sundays excepted)—leaving George Peacock's Inn, Elkton, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Eli Lamborn's Inn, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the Baltimore Steam Boat.—Fare one dollar and fifty cents.

Wilmington and Georgetown
MAIL STAGE,
Via New Castle, St. Georges, Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover and Milford.

Will run three times a week—leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Georgetown the next day at 8 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M. the next day.—Fare through 8 dollars and 25 cents. This line is connected with the Virginia Mail Stage line, William D. Waples being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves Millsborough every Wednesday morning, passing through Berlin, Polar-town, Snowhill, Horn-town, Accomac Court House, Bell-Haven, Franktown, and Northampton Court House, Virginia, to Lloyd's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

Wilmington and Chestertown
MAIL STAGE,
Via Middletown, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Roads.

Will run three times a week, leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 5, P. M. Returning, leaves Peacock's Inn, Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wilmington at 5 o'clock, P. M. This line is connected with the Easton Mail Stage. Fare to Chestertown, 3 dollars.

feb 5—3m ELI LAMBORN, Proprietor.

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE,

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 244 Market street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phoenixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock. Returning, will leave James Bones' Inn at 8 o'clock A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 3 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 8 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Buck, (Jonathan Miller's,) dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whenever passengers give it the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers.—All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BONES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
2d mo 5—3m SAMUEL WHITE.

THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR's, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven in the morning. All baggage at the owner's risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes, by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.
feb 5—3m JOSEPH TAYLOR.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Asa Kirby, jun. (Adm'r &c. of Ebenezer Bassett, deceased,) complainant and Joseph C. Dilkes and Rachel, his wife, and Hugh F. Hollinghead, and William Platt, defendants. On bill, &c.

IT appearing to this Court that the complainant has filed his bill in the above cause against the above-named defendants, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the third Tuesday of January instant, but that the defendants, or either of them could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that they, or either of them, have not caused their appearance to be entered, as in case such process had been duly served; and it being made to appear by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Joseph C. Dilkes, and Rachael, his wife, and Hugh F. Hollingshead, and William Platt, reside in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania—It is thereupon, on this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, on motion and in behalf of John E. Jeffers, Solicitor of the complainant, by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants, Joseph C. Dilkes and Rachael, his wife, Hugh F. Hollingshead, and William Platt, appear and plead, answer, or demur, to the complainant's bill, on or before the first Tuesday of April next, or that, in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Joseph C. Dilkes, and Rachael, his wife, Hugh F. Hollingshead, and William Platt, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in the "Bridgeton Observer," a newspaper printed at Bridgeton, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week; and also, within the said twenty days, in a newspaper printed and published at Philadelphia, and be continued therein for four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true copy—JOHN WILSON.
feb 5—4w*

WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Fancy Chair Making Business, under 17 years of age. Enquire at No. 9 Callowhill street. feb 5—2t*

LOST,

ON Thursday morning last, a pair of SILVER SPECTACLES, in a polished steel case. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner, (an elderly gentleman,) and a liberal reward, by returning them to this office.
feb 5—tf

Information Wanted.

A LAD named GEORGE HENNEY went away from his parents, about the 12th of July last, and has not since been heard of. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, round shouldered, and fair complexion. He speaks the Lancashire dialect, having recently come from England. He is supposed to have gone to New York, having been seen on the Bristol Road shortly after he went away. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his parents, directed to Abraham Callard, corner of Christian and Front streets, Philadelphia.

*** Editors of Newspapers will much oblige a distressed family, by giving the above an insertion in their publication. feb 5—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Fifteenth Class—New Series. Sixty numbers—Eight ballots to be drawn.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
30,000 DOLLARS.

Whole Tickets, $6—Halves, $3—Quarters, $1.50—Eighths 75 cents.

Orders received for Tickets in the New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland State Lotteries, at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
NO 44, SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Jan 5—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscribers being persuaded that the merits of Dr. SMITH, No. 86 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, who has introduced the Indian system of Medicine and Healing, cannot be too generally known, and feeling that gratitude which it is natural to feel to Providence, and towards a man who, under His assistance, has raised them from infirmity and wretchedness, to health and comfort; and from a hope of rendering a service to such of their fellow citizens as may be smitten with disease and pain, have determined to make known their individual cases.

To Dr. SMITH, the Indian Physician, No 86 North Fifth street.

Philadelphia, October 26th, 1824.

SIR—Permit me thus publicly to thank you for an almost miraculous cure I have received through your assistance; and to declare to my fellow citizens that I had been for eight years, or upwards, afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with the most troublesome burning and itching, so as to render me incapable of enjoying life as I could wish, and, in a great degree, deprived me of ability to attend to my occupation. I therefore applied to two eminent physicians in this city, one of whom commenced his operations, but without success; the other pronounced me incurable, which was truly discouraging to me, so much so that I was almost persuaded to think that I never could be cured; until, happily for me, I was advised to apply to you. I did so; the result of which application has proved, to my great satisfaction, that an ulcer confirmed for many years, could be effectually cured in the short space of eight or nine weeks, after having been given up as incurable by men of skill. I can now walk without pain and have done so for these five months past; and I firmly believe that a sound and thorough cure has been effected, to my great joy and satisfaction, which shall be gratefully remembered by your sincere friend and well-wisher,

VALENTINE APPLE,
Two doors from North Fifth st. in Cresson's alley.

From a solemn sense of duty, I, William Teaney, do certify, that from extreme debility, arising from a severe and long continued attack of diarrhoea and hoemorrhage, of at least twelve months standing, and having, at the same time, the fever and ague, I was reduced so low as to be incapable of working at my trade, (a house carpenter,) and was wasted to a skeleton, though I had the best medical advice I could obtain. When all hope had deserted me, I was informed that Dr. Smith, in his Indian practice of Medicine, had performed many astonishing cures; as the last chance for my life, I applied to him, and through the goodness of God he has effectually cured me; and for three months last past, I have enjoyed as good health as ever I did in my life. I willingly add my testimony of his ability to cure the maladies that human nature is liable to, and have confidence in his medical skill to recommend those suffering to his care, having no doubt but that they will obtain relief. WILLIAM TEANEY,
Lives at the sign of the Volunteer, Ridge Road.

Sworn to before me, and acknowledged this 1st day of November, 1824. *S. Badger, Ald.*

I certify that, for a year past, I have been afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with a burning and itching sensation, which made me miserable, preventing me from enjoying my natural rest, and in a great degree rendering me incapable of attending to my business. Having heard of Dr. Smith's mode of practice, I applied to him for assistance, and I am happy to state that I think he has made a thorough cure, as I have, for some time past, suffered no pain, nor is there any symptoms of a relapse. I thus publicly tender him my thanks, and feel confident that I can recommend all sufferers to his skill and humanity, who are afflicted with the same malady.

Any further information will be obtained by calling at my residence, or at my shop, in Fourth above Noble street. JOHN POINT,
Pump Maker, No. 3 Richardson's Court.

I certify that for eight years last past, I have been suffering from an ulcerated sore leg, which, at times, was partially healed, but would break out again with greater virulence than before, and I could perceive no improvement in the appearance of the ulcer, but that it evidently grew worse, attended with great pain and swelling. After all my endeavours to get it cured, and being almost in despair of getting relief, fortunately for me, I heard of the cure that Dr. Smith had effected in the case of Mr. Apple; upon which I immediately applied to him for medical aid, and I now have the satisfaction to state publicly, that I consider myself perfectly cured, without even a scar, and can confidently recommend to the skill of Dr. Smith, all such as are suffering from ulcerous complaints. Any information respecting my case, will be freely given to the enquirer, by applying at No. 50 Cherry st. to ADAM HAMPTON.
Sworn to before me, this 2d Nov. 1824.
S. BADGER, *Ald.*

I certify that I had been, for a long time, labouring under a scrofulous complaint, and an ulcerated sore throat, from which I suffered severely, and at the same time, was afflicted with a tetter which covered my whole body, which, in a great measure deprived me of strength to follow my trade, and I had, during that time, the attendance and advice of medical men, without any visible benefit, but rather grew worse, and my case was so bad that I despaired of ever being cured—till, fortunately for me, I heard of Dr. Smith's skill, as a physician and upon my applying to him, was taken under his care, and, to my surprise and great satisfaction, was perfectly cured in the short space of four weeks. I am now in perfect health, and there is not the slightest perception of the return of my old complaint. I therefore thus publicly express my gratitude to him, as being, through the blessing of God, the cause of my perfect restoration to health, and the enjoyment of life, of which I had, at one time, given up all hope, and recommend to his skill, all those who are suffering with the same complaint from which he has so happily relieved me.

M'KINNEY PORTER.
Cherry street, near Sixth.

Witness, WILLIAM WILSON.
Philadelphia, Oct. 28th, 1824.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted, for more than six years previous to my leaving England, with a pain in my back and left side, accompanied with a very bad cough, so that I could not lie in bed for three months, and during my indisposition, I was reduced to much debility of body. In this extreme ill health, I was induced to apply to at least thirty respectable Physicians, from many of whom I received assurance that I could not survive the disordered state of my body; but leaving England, I came to America, hoping the voyage would be of service to me, but this also failed. I, however, finally heard of Doctor Smith, and on application to him, I received a phial of his Pulmonary Balsam, which perfectly cured me in a few days, and I have been as well as ever I was in my life, ever since, to my great joy and satisfaction. ROBERT STANLEY.
No. 4 Little York street, Baltimore.
Sworn and subscribed before me, 8th Dec. 1820.
M. D. Tilson.

This is to certify, that for five years last past, I have been afflicted with the Asthma, and a cough, sometimes to a distressing degree, at other times I enjoyed, comparatively, a good state of health—but I was never entirely cured of my complaint. I had tried numerous remedies, and have had much medical attendance, but without effecting a cure. About 6 months since, I had a violent attack of the Asthma, which affected me so powerfully, that for twenty-four days and nights in succession I could not lie down in my bed, but was obliged to sit in a chair in a reclining posture, and it was attended with such a laborious breathing that life was a burthen to me. In this state, with little hope of ever again recovering my health, I applied to Dr. Smith wishing to obtain some relief from suffering—he gave me some of his Pulmonary Balsam, and in the space of twenty-four hours I was sensibly relieved—and by continuing the medicine for a few days I was restored to perfect health, which I have now enjoyed for about five months. In order that the medicine may be more generally known, and to the information of those suffering from Asthma, I give this public testimony of his skill in that complaint.

FANNEY CONDE.
No. 114 North Fifth street.

Witness, CHARLES CONDE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27th, 1825.

This is to certify, that I was for nearly three years troubled with a cough, pains in my breast, and back; and had every symptom of an approaching consumption. I was unable, at times, to attend to my business, and I had made use of many medicines, but without experiencing any relief, until I applied to Dr. B. M. Smith, who gave me two or three bottles of his Pulmonary Balsam which effectually cured me in about four weeks time. Since then, say six months, I have enjoyed good health, and have had no return of my former complaint,—for which I tender him my sincere thanks. WM. H. HAY,
No. 117 North Fifth street.

Witness, J. CREIGHTON.
Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1825.

About two years since I was taken ill with the Ague and Fever, with which I was afflicted in various forms for eight or nine months—when in addition to the Ague and Fever I was attacked with the Liver complaint, with pain in my side and breast, and an Asthmatic cough. I was much debilitated, and suffered much pain. In this condition I continued till about eight months ago, having until then taken much medicine without any benefit. I was gradually losing my strength, so much so that I could scarcely walk, nor could I speak much above a whisper. At that time I called on Dr. Smith, who undertook my case, and in about four or five weeks restored me to health, and to a prospect of enjoying my life in comfort, and with satisfaction. For these seven or eight months last past I have been in good health, and so I still continue—and with cheerfulness I give this public testimony of gratitude to Dr. Smith, for the benefit I have received from his medical skill. BRIDGET CARROLL.
No. 27 Moral Alley, Southwark.

Witness, RICHARD CARROLL.
Philadelphia, January 27, 1825.

I am desirous to make known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with tetter—that I had been for about eighteen months suffering under that troublesome disorder, and for twelve months previous to my applying to Dr. B. M. Smith, I had made use of every means I could procure to obtain relief, but without having made any progress towards a cure—my throat and face was much inflamed, and I could have no ease from the irritating malady. I then called on Dr. Smith, and he performed a cure in the course of four weeks, much to my satisfaction.—It is now eight months since I have been cured, and there is not the slightest appearance of a return of my old complaint. JOHN R. KNIPE,
January 27th, 1825. No. 33 Callowhill street.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

Saddle, Bridle, Collar and Harness MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the SADDLE, BRIDLE, COLLAR and HARNESS Making Business, at No. 70 NORTH FRONT STREET, where he keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of the above articles, together with Whips, Trunks, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or in exchange for Country produce. Also, Jersey Whips, of superior quality. CHARLES RISDON.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board at the above place, on reasonable terms.
dec. 11—2m

IRISH LINENS.

THE Subscriber will open this morning, an extensive and complete assortment of Colerain, Housewife, and other approved bleaches of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens.

Also on hand, Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Cambric, Jaconet, and Book Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do. Steam Loom and Long Cloth Muslins, plain and figured India Mull do. Bombazeens, Bombazetts and Norwich Crapes, white, red, and yellow Flannels, Baizes, &c.

And recently received, an additional assortment of Silk Goods, consisting of Levantines, Florences, plain, figured and shaded Gros de Naples and Gros d'Ete, Lutestrings, Senshaws and Sarsnets, plain coloured India and assorted French Satins, white Gros de Naples and Bonnet Silks, figured and plain Satin and Mantua Ribands, Gauze, Crape Lisse and figured Fancy Hdkfs, German Flag and Bandanno do. Gros d'Ete Robes, &c.

HENRY C. CORBIT,
1st mo 21—eif No. 40 South Second Street.

Wheel Wright's Shop TO LET.

A SHOP near the S. W. corner of Market and Schuylkill Sixth Streets (where a Wheel Wright is much wanted) can be had by a good workman on very favourable terms. Enquire at the Blacksmith's Shop adjoining.
jan 22—4t D. BARNARD & CO.

JOHN CLULEY, Jun.
No. 73 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURES Wire Fenders of various Patterns, Wire Meat-Safes to keep out Flies, Brass Wire Work for Libraries, Book-Cases, &c. Neat Wire Bird Cages of all sorts. Wire-Work for Aviaries, Cellar Windows, &c. Screens for Gravel, Lime, &c. Land Chains, Rat and Mouse Traps, &c.

Old Fenders repaired and painted at the shortest notice.

*** Orders from any part of the United States executed with alacrity and despatch. jan. 21—6t

TO MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

JONES & HARRISON, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Dyers and Scourers, No. 202 1-2 Arch, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they Dye, Restore, and Refold Goods of every description, at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. Family articles attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Orders from the country thankfully received, and every exertion will be used to have them ready to return by the conveyance sent. jan 22—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has Removed his PAPER WARE-HOUSE to

No. 206 North Third Street,

Where he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN.

The highest price given for Rags. jan 6—tf

B. WILLIAMS, *Dentist,*

No. 172 Vine Street, between 5th & 6th sts.

PERFORMS all operations in the line of his profession on terms which he trusts are calculated to give general satisfaction. He invites the attention of the public especially to the information which he has disseminated in the public prints on the subject of preserving the Teeth so as to render them sound and useful during life; and in all cases of decay or injury which the teeth may have sustained at any period of life, will cheerfully give information and advice gratis.
jan. 22—tf

Just published, and for Sale, by

ISAAC PUGH, South-East corner of Third and Race sts. "The Knowledge of the Lord, the only True God." To which is added Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance, by JOB SCOTT. Price 25 Cents.

I. P. has also for sale "Salvation by Christ," by Job Scott.

Books & Stationary, suitable for Store keepers, Teachers, &c.—Hanging Paper, a general Assortment for sale, very cheap. oct. 23—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 153, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 13—1y

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,			4 00 to	4 50
Do.	do.	do. Monroes,	1 80	1 75
Do.	do.	do. Shoes	1 35	1 20
Men's	do.	do. Seam Shoes	1 12	1 12 1-2
Do	do.	do. coarse do.	1 00	1 1 2
Boys' Monroes best quality,			87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes,	do.		87 1-2	1 12 1 2
Do. coarse	do.		62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,			1 00	1 12 1-2
Do	do.	Boottheels,	1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco	Slippers,		87	1 12 1 2
Do.	do.	do. Boottheels,	1 12 1-2	1 25
Do.	do.	Slippers,	50	75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,			87 1-2	1 12 1 2
Do. coarse do.	do.		75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap.
june 12—6m

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

A GOOD MARKSMAN.

An Irishman came to the state of Vermont,
And wrought as a clothier, as he had been wont.
The squirrels would often come near to his mill,
Where cloth they were dressing, at foot of a hill.
Paddy's comrade a large heavy musket had got;
They knew him to use it but Paddy did not;
He often had seen, from a limb or the top
Of a tree, when they fired, that a squirrel did drop—
He begged for the gun, that himself he might try;
The gun was soon charged, and charg'd very high;
At a squirrel he fired, near the foot of a tree,
The squirrel ran up, crying "chee, chee, chee, chee,"
While he by the gun was knocked heels over head,
And thought, for a moment, he surely was dead;
But hearing and seeing the squirrel, he found
He was not; so he bawled as he lay on the ground,
"Mr. Squirrel, you would not thus 'chee, chee,' nor run,
Had you been, like myself, at this end of the gun!"

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—As it is possible many of the justices of the peace in our county may be in want of precedents in many of the different cases that occur, I think it might be useful if such precious original scraps as the following, had an insertion in your paper, to let the public, as well as the constituted authorities, know what officers of police we have to rule over us:

"Take Notie that Thair Was Found in the stable of George Deals, in Germantown two pecis of Dumesket Muslen Wich he supects to ben stolen and he Brought them to the office of Jacob Reaver esqr in Germantown and Every Pursen that has Lost them and will cool at my office and prave property pay Charges may have them again.

JACOB REAVER, J. P.

May 20th, 1824."

N. B. The scrap is an original advertisement, in the hand writing, and with the proper signature of a justice of the peace of Philadelphia county, which was put up at a public house in Germantown, where it remained for inspection several days, when it was taken down and preserved; and lest you should not be able to transcribe it verbatim et literatum, I have done it for you, which you may depend upon being exactly according to the original, to a letter. I also send you the original itself, for the inspection of the curious.

Turpin seems to have been born for the express purpose of humbugging the world, and to have been what we call a first rate wag. Happening to sit one day at church next to a jolly fat faced lady, whose nose was the least prominent feature in her platter formed visage, he began to fidget and grunt, and to make such horrible contortions as induced his good natured neighbor to ask what ailed him. "Alas! my good lady," cried Turpin, with the utmost gravity of voice and demeanour, "I am a poor paralytic, who cannot use my hands; and here I have been sitting this full quarter of an hour without any one to blow my nose, of which I am in urgent necessity." The answer, as may be anticipated—for the women are ever compassionate—was a proposition to assist the sick man in his need. Turpin readily expressed his assent, and the fat lady seeking his handkerchief in his pocket, lent herself to the operation, which she performed with all the simplicity imaginable, returning to the charge three several times, and making the church ring again with the crowing of his nostrils. Then turning to the woman, and preserving the hypocritical tranquility of his countenance and voice undisturbed, he asked her, *n'est il pas vrai, ma bonne dame, qu'il y a plus de plaisir a moucher un bon gros nez comme le mien, qu'un vilain chien de nez camard comme le votre?* "and now tell me, my good charitable lady, is it not a much greater pleasure to blow such a handsome nose as mine, than to be fumbling at a miserable snub like your own?"

Memoranda of La Fayette at Yorktown.

ALLEN M'LANE.—Although the events at Yorktown were generally of a serious and imposing character, yet there was some admixture of fun and frolic. On the night of the General's arrival at York, it was proposed that he should walk out on the remains of the British rampart, to enjoy a perspective view of the illumination in camp, &c. Colonel M'Lane, a rare old soldier of about seventy-three, slipped away from the company, got first to the rampart, shouldered a corn-stalk, and mounted guard. On the approach of the General and his party, they were challenged, in a bold and soldier-like manner, and upon answering "Friends," were ordered to advance and give the countersign. Colonel Fish advanced, and tried *La Fayette*. It would not do. "Sergeant of the guard, here, quick!" was now called. What was to be done? Col. Fish again advanced, and recollecting the ever-memorable countersigns of 1781, gave "Rochambeau," "Paris," &c. This would do. "Pass on," was the word, and in a moment the joke was discovered, the old joker grasped by the hand, and a hearty laugh ensued, which none more heartily enjoyed than LA FAYETTE.

George II. passing through his chamber one evening, preceded by a single page, a small canvas bag of guineas, which he held in his hand, accidentally dropped, and one of them rolled under a closet door, in which wood was usually kept for the use of his bedchamber. After the King had very deliberately picked up the money, he found himself deficient of a guinea; and guessing where it went, "Come," said he to the page, "we must find this guinea; here, help me throw out the wood." The page and he accordingly went to work, and in a short time found it. "Well," said the king, "you have wrought hard; there is the guinea for your labour, but I would have nothing lost."

AGRICULTURAL.

Mr. J. Nelson, of Mecklenburg, Virginia, has published the following *cure for the rot and scab in sheep*, which he has made use of with very great success:

"In the year 1806, my flock was so very indifferent, that from ninety sheep I sheared only 130 weight of wool, so sorry as to be barely fit to make clothing for young negroes. Immediately after shearing, I made use of the following mixture:—three gallons of tar, and three do. of train oil, boiled together to which was added three pounds of roll brimstone finely powdered and stirred in. This quantity was sufficient for the above number, and was poured on with a kitchen ladle, from the top of the head along the back bone to the tail. At the next shearing (in 1807) from 78 of the same sheep, I sheared 360 pounds of very good wool, and instead of 20 to 25 sorry lambs, commonly raised from my flock, I raised 55 as fine as I ever saw. Since this application I have been frequently asked by my neighbors, where I got such fine sheep from. This remedy was taken from an old eastern paper, which I am sorry to say I have lost or mislaid. It may be necessary to add, that I have continued to make use of this application with the same success, and that when train oil is difficult to be had, any kind of grease, such as is used for plantation leather will answer."

☞ Our Weekly Prices Current has not varied materially from the statement which was published on the 21st ult.

THE BEREAN.

THE BEREAN, with Scripture and common sense for its guides, examines freely the opinions and practices of the religious professors of the present day. Bound to no sect, *as a sect*, nor to any creed, or set of opinions, *because supported by great names*, he reduces to practice the excellent advice of the Apostle.

"*Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.*"

With the Bible in his hand, the 'Berean' contends for what he believes to be the faith "once delivered to the saints"—a faith both simple and practical, and within the compass of the humblest perceptions. Controversy in the commonly accepted sense, and opinions having no bearing on *practice*, he freely abandons to polemical zealots.

The 'Berean' judges no man; he condemns no man unless already condemned by his *actions*. It is here that genuine *heresy* is seated. Actions therefore he will closely try—to actions he will closely press the infallible rule "*By their fruits ye shall know them.*"

The work is executed in the best manner. Each number consists of sixteen large octavo pages, in brevier type, and is issued every two weeks. Price two dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. Twenty numbers have been already issued, which can be furnished to those who may subscribe at this time or in future.

THE EDITOR.

Orders from any part of the United States, post paid, enclosing the amount of subscription, will be promptly attended to by the subscribers or their agents.

. Editors of papers who may receive this advertisement and give the same three insertions, shall be entitled to our thanks, and a volume of the work.

MENDENHALL & WALTERS.

Wilmington (Del.) Jan 13 1825. [jan 29—tf

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 38 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of • Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Cavice and other rich sauces. Kechup, Picalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. *DOOR MATS of a superior quality.*—169

B. D TOMKINS'S Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 30 South Second-Street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand. 179

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 5th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—4

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 61 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh sts.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No 36 North Eighth street.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

FOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 237 Market street.—158

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Race st.

JOSEPH DONALDSON Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 2, North Second street, above Arch street 186—1y*

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 30 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—176

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No 72 Bank street suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

ENGLISH GRAMMAR taught correctly in the tenth part of the time usually devoted to it by J. GROUT, in the Shakspeare Buildings.—176

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 168 South 4th street—dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN McLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

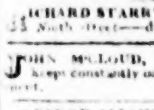
BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 244 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble yard, No. 1 North Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14



FASHIONABLE

CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained both wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* [illegible]

CHARLES & J H BULKLEY,

61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order. jan 22—tf

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 13—tf

Wheelwrighting & Carriage making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and having a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSIAH HALL, Jr.

☞ All kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Waggons, made and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or trade.

Also on hand, new and second hand Gigs and Waggons for sale. J. H. Jr.

Salem, Nov. 4, 1824. [nov 27—3m

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, which he is disposed to sell at the most reduced prices.

M. HAFFELFINGER.

No. 66 North Sixth street, near Arch.

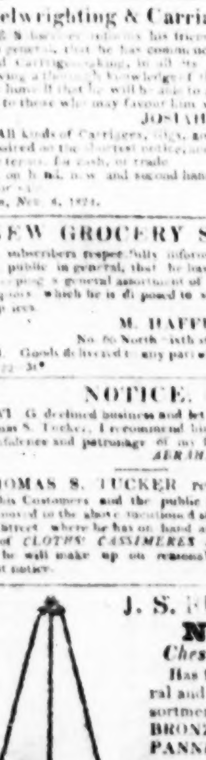
N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the city gratis. Jan. 22—3t*

NOTICE.

HAVING declined business and let my stand to Thomas S. Tucker, I recommend him as being worthy the confidence and patronage of my friends and customers.

ABRAHAM HILLAND.

THOMAS S. TUCKER respectfully informs his Customers and the public generally that he has removed to the above mentioned stand, No. [illegible] South Third street, where he has on hand an excellent Assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS* which he will make up on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 1st mo. 1—1st*



J. S. FUSSELL,

NO. 63,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome Assortment of BRASS, BRONZED and JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP *Glasses & Wicks* of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil. nov. 1—tf

INDEMNITY.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Continue to make Insurance, on the most reasonable terms, against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

ON PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY,

TO WIT:—

ON Dwelling Houses of Brick, Stone or Wood, Barns and out-houses of the same materials, Stock in trade of every description, Mills and Factories, of all classes, Vessels in port and on the stocks, Household Furniture, Books, Plate, Pictures, and Writing Apparel, and, in fine, upon every species of property, (Books of Accounts, and Obligations and ready Money excepted) liable to destruction or damage by fire.

Insurances on brick or stone buildings, in the city or within a reasonable distance therefrom, in most of the towns in this State and the States adjoining, may be made perpetual. Other property may be insured for seven years, or any part thereof for a proportionate premium.

Insurances for seven years are only charged with the premium for six.

In the case of perpetual insurances, the money deposited as premium may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled; the office retaining only one-twentieth of the deposit money.

Orders for insurance in the country, accompanied with an accurate description of the property, and a reference to some respectable citizen, will be promptly attended to.

The very inconsiderable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequences of fire and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Twenty dollar per annum may save a man from ruin, and a family from beggary, and the business must be unprofitable, indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum, which, supposing it added to the rent of a store, would scarcely be thought of, and ten dollars expended in this way, would replace furniture which cost three thousand or reimburse a farmer for the loss of the fruits of a year's anxiety and toil.

This Company is prohibited by its charter, from engaging in any insurance, save that of loss by fire, which, with an ample Capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities, give it a just title to public confidence.

JOB BACON, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 101 Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. Jan 29—tf

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM *AND MENAGERIE.*

No. 272 Market Street—above the Upper Market.

LATE additions to the Menagerie—15 *Living Animals*, among which are TIPPOO SULTAN, the great Hunting Elephant of India, weighing upwards of 7000 pounds. The MAMMOTH LION, from Asia, full grown with a large flowing mane; the largest and most beautiful animal of this species, ever imported into America.—A LAMA, from Peru, an animal of wonderful speed. A SHETLAND PONEY, a very diminutive and sagacious Animal, &c. &c.

TIPPOO SULTAN was imported into this country about three years ago, and was formerly one of the most savage and untractable of the species. He was broke by Mr Martin, his keeper, and would never be governed by any other person. The sagacity of this animal, together with the intrepidity and dexterity of his keeper, produce a spectacle, not only curious and diverting, but in some instances horrible to the spectator and dangerous to the keeper. Among a variety of singular marks of sagacity, he takes a stand in the centre of the room, and moves briskly round—his hind feet remaining in the centre, forming a circle with his head—places his keeper on his tusks, and in continued repetition round the circle, tosses him to the heighth of 10 or 12 feet, and with the most singular and seemingly studied accuracy, catches him upon his tusks and trunk; and in conclusion, gives him a toss into the air, the keeper turns a somerset in his flight and safely lands on the back of the Elephant. The nature of the circumstance and want of security of the keeper, render this exploit both more dangerous and intrepid, than the Hanging Feat of the celebrated Mr. Stoker.

Late additions to the Museum. The PROPHECY OF SIMEON, a splendid Painting, by Mr. Street; together with a large collection of other Paintings—70 WAX STATUES—A MECHANICAL ORGAN—A Prepared SEA ELEPHANT, and other Natural Curiosities.

Admittance to ALL 25 Cents—Children half price.

The Museum is a *Large New Building*, four stories high containing four rooms, each 28 feet wide, and 133 feet deep. The two upper rooms are appropriated as a Museum and Repository of Paintings, Statues and other curiosities.

The lower story, together with a large yard and outer buildings, are appropriated as a Menagerie, which already contains upwards of 25 rare and curious Living Animals.

The Proprietor invites the offer of Paintings and other pieces of Art or Natural Curiosities, which he will either purchase or deposit at a fair remuneration. Historical, Portrait, Transparent & other Paintings for sale, will be thankfully received, and deposited any length of time and carefully preserved. dec 18—tf

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the Lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or Inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Freeman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. L. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821 I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

ELISHA DAVIS

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public.

MOSES KIMBALL

Haverhill (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by I. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

[illegible]

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS,

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets, SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 227 Market street, SMITH & PEARSOLL, No. 115 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 213 Market street, JOSEPH STOKES, corner of Coates and S. Second street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second streets, THOMAS CAVE, No. 324 Market street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington and most of the Druggists in the United States.

may 1—ly

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FARM in the Township of Greenwich, County of Gloucester, and State of New-Jersey, situate on Clonmell Creek, 13 miles from Camden, 2 miles from the river Delaware, Containing 132 Acres, 30 of Meadow, 3 of Cedar Swamp, 15 Acres of Woodland, and the residue Arable Land, divided into 5 fields. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Kitchen, two Barns, Crib house, with other out Buildings, together with an excellent Apple Orchard. The public Road leading from Paulsborough to Repaupo runs through the premises, and a packet which runs twice a week to Philadelphia in the summer season, leaves near the same. Any person wishing to buy will first view the Farm—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber living thereon.

[illegible] WILLIAM BECKETT

WRITING, DRAWING, and ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

G. GARTH, respectfully informs Parents and others interested in the education of young persons, that he has commenced teaching the above branches in distinct classes. Scholars may be entered for one, or all the branches as most convenient, particular hours being devoted to each subject.

The advantages of this mode of instruction are well known. When the teacher's undivided attention can be devoted to one class, not exceeding twelve or fifteen, no time is lost, and the progress made by the pupils is strikingly rapid.

A few vacancies remain to be filled up. For particulars enquire at No. 361 North Third street, between Green and Coates' streets. Jan 15—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula and Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a developement of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S Huard, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. [1—tf

NEW MARKET BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cotton, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Windsor Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle.—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET and SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton and Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 140, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—1y

Conveyancing & Land Agency Office,

No. 103 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Nearly opposite the Merchants' Coffee House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Conveyancing and Land Office, from No. 74 South Second street, to the above place, where he will continue to attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in the City and Country, by private or public sale. Conveyances and writings of all kinds, prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch. A Register of houses, lots, farms, ground rents, &c. for sale, is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. City property, and ground rents, are entered without charge. Country property, entered and advertised in three daily papers, if wanted, at a reasonable rate. Money procured and loaned on mortgage.

P. I. WILTBOHN, Conveyancer

jan 29—tf

Artificial Flower Making.

THE elegant and lucrative business of Artificial Flower Making, taught at a very reduced price, at No. 22 Branch street. jan 29—4t

CAUTION.

Easton, Talbot County, Maryland.

WHEREAS, a certain I. B. NORTON did, on the 11th day of September, 1824, obtain from me two notes of hand made negotiable at the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the one for one hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents, payable six months after date; the other for one hundred and fifty-nine dollars payable twelve months after date, and both of said notes were endorsed by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq.; and whereas, the said I. B. Norton has neglected and failed, in every respect, to comply with the engagements for which the said notes were passed, and no valuable consideration whatever having been received for the same, I do hereby caution all persons from taking any transfer or assignments on the said notes, or either of them as I am determined not to pay the same, or any part thereof, unless compelled by law, reserving to myself the right of setting forth, at large, all the circumstances connected with the aforesaid transaction, whenever the same may be necessary.

jan 29—4t* JAMES MELONEY.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MOULSON, deceased, will please to present their accounts, properly attested, and those indebted to make payment: and also, all persons having accounts or papers of his in their possession, will please to deliver them to the Subscriber, at No. 68 North Third Street, without delay.

RICHARD S RISLEY,

dec 18—tf Administrator.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

On the 10th day of the Second month, 1825.

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Birmingham Township, Delaware County, 7 miles from Wilmington, and 27 from Philadelphia, containing 114 acres, more or less, naturally of a good quality, most part twice limed over, and a large portion of timber land. There are on the premises, a stone dwelling house, 40 feet square, two stories high, with four rooms on the first floor, five rooms and a large clothes press on the second floor, and a large piazza all round the same, with cellar underneath. Also, a good stone kitchen, with cellar underneath, into which water is conveyed, through pipes, from a never-failing spring, for the use of a milk-house; a large barn, stone and frame, with cellar underneath; a large waggon-house, chair-house, spring house, weaver's shop, corn-cribs, and a large stone smoke-house, with shoemaker's shop underneath, and other out-buildings.

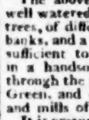
The above property is divided into handsome fields, well watered, with a large apple orchard, and other fruit trees, of different kinds, a large meadow, with watered banks, and a stream running through it, possessing power sufficient to drive a thousand spindles. The whole is in a handsome situation, with a public road leading through the premises. It is bounded by land of Thomas Green, and others, and is near to places of worship and mills of different kinds.

It is presumed unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase are invited to view for themselves. For further information application may be made to the subscribers, living thereon.

PETER HATTON,

jan 29—2t* WILLIAM GREEN.

A FARM TO LET.



TO Let, upon Shares, a Farm and stock of Cows, &c. situate six miles from Philadelphia, and a quarter of a mile from Frankford. As the terms upon which said Farm will be let, are very liberal, recommendations, stating the ability, sobriety, and integrity of the applicants will be indispensable. A Farmer having sufficient help within his own family will be preferred. Apply at No 117, the North West corner of Market and Third streets, to

jan 29—2t* RICHARD WISTAR.

FARM FOR SALE,

Situate in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia Country, eight miles from Philadelphia, on the Bustleton and Smithfield Turnpike, adjoining lands of Samuel Swift, Dr John Bartolet, John Cornell, and others, containing 140 acres, 25 acres of Wood. The improvements are two stone houses, frame barn, waggon house, spring-house, with other out-buildings, a good apple orchard, &c. Any person wishing to see the premises, will call on the subscriber now on the premises.

jan 29—3t* DANIEL WALTON.

WILLIAM M URQUHART,

BLOCK and PUMP MAKER,

Second door above the Drawbridge wharf, in Water st

WILLIAM M URQUHART has commenced business at the above place, and respectfully requests of his friends and the public generally, a portion of that patronage which it shall be his study to merit in the various branches.

N. B. Orders, in any line connected with his profession, will be promptly attended to. jan 29—tf

TO BLACKSMITHS.

FOR SALE, a very valuable stand, in the village of Holmesburg, nine miles from Philadelphia; the shop is large, of stone, and well situated for country and jobbing work—with a good dwelling house, &c. Near the situation are three Saw Mills, two Cotton Factories, and two Grist Mills, &c. As the subscriber intends, or wishes to leave this part of the country, by the first of April next, he wishes immediate application to be made by any one desirous of purchasing.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Holmesburg, Jan. 22, 1825. [29—3t*

TO LET,

A STORE, situate in Callowhill, between Fifth and Sixth streets, well calculated for the Dry Goods Business, and considered a very excellent stand. Apply to

WILLIAM J. KIRK,

Jan 29—tf No. 183 North Third street.

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

For the promotion, renovation and retention of the Hair.

Decidedly superior to any yet produced.

IN offering the Hair Restorative to the attention of those who may require its aid, in the prevention of the falling off of their Hair, the promotion of its growth, (even in cases of hereditary baldness) or for the renewal of its growth if impaired by sickness or other causes, the proprietor feels confident that it will equal every reasonable expectation—its efficacy in the cases mentioned, having been most amply tested.

A very few applications of the Hair Restorative, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of Young Hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant, which, by attention in the use of the Restorative will, like the young flower, rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Such have been its effects, as experienced by the proprietor, who had been subject to the inconvenience of baldness for the last 20 years: And in several other cases of a similar nature, the like success has attended the use of the Hair Restorative, as those benefitted are ready to testify, if necessary.

As a general HEAD-WASH, the Restorative is calculated to prove highly useful and agreeable. By using it a few times, the *Scurf* or *Dandruff*, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the Hair, will be finally eradicated from the membrane. And by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the Hair will be HEALTHY and THICK and acquire additional lustre. Even to those in the possession of good Hair, the use of the Restorative would prove essential, inasmuch as it would aid them in preserving that invaluable and highly ornamental natural covering. To those desirous of the embellishment of Whiskers, it will promote their growth.

As a gentle, innocent, and benign Cephalic, the Restorative may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of Infants or Children, whose Hair may appear deficient. Prepared by C A ELLIOTT, 36 Walnut street, and sold at One Dollar per bottle—half size do. 50 Cents. Also, sold at No. 92, North West corner of Second and Walnut streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee-House; No. 114 North Fifth street, three doors above Race, and at No 89, South Front, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

Wholesale purchasers, by applying at 36 Walnut street will receive prompt attention. jan 1—1y

Bedding Warehouse,

No. 128 North Third street,

A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattrasses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea-faring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH. Jan 22—1y.

NEW SHOE STORE.

SAMUEL D. BREED & SIMON MUDGE, inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the store, No. 346 Market street, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's Misses, Boys and Children's Philadelphia made BOOTS and SHOES, of the best workmanship and materials, and respectfully solicit that share of patronage which assiduity and exertions to give satisfaction may merit.

dec 25—1y BREED & MUDGE.

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7 N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

Feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Promissory Notes and Drafts

THAT are negotiable, discounted, and money procured on security. Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on such terms as may be suitable to the condition of applicants. Apply to

CHARLES M. PAGE,

No. 3 North 6th street, near Market.

Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.

jan 15—7t

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in *supplying themselves with situations.* Feb. [illegible]

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 66 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. 1mo. 1—tf

The Self-sharpening Plough.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has made some very important improvements on the Self-sharpening Plough, to which he now invites public attention.

Ploughs constructed on the Subscriber's plan, are acknowledged, by all who have used them, to be far preferable to any other kind ever offered to the public. The first cost is less than that of any other kind; and as they are so constructed that they require no other sharpening, they will save a very considerable sum to those who use them. The expense of a new point and share, will be from twenty five to sixty cents. The cutting part of the plough is all secured by one nut, which renders it very simple, and not liable to get out of repair. When the point and share are worn on the underside, the nut is unscrewed, and the point and share reversed, which places the sharp edge down, (as they are so constructed that they will fit equally well with either side up, most;) this has the same effect as sharpening ploughs of the usual construction.

These ploughs are found to run lighter than any other kind, and perform the work equally well. They are made and sold, wholesale or retail, by the subscriber, at his "Self-sharpening Plough Manufactory," No. 402 Market street, where all orders will be punctually attended to. They can be afforded at such price that it would be an object to shippers to buy them for exportation.

The patent right for the above mentioned ploughs, will be sold for Town-hips, Counties, or States, as may best suit purchasers, by

WALDREN BEACH, *Patentee,*

jan 27—tf No. 402 Market street.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 83 Market street, Philadelphia, have for sale a variety of Printing Materials, which they will dispose of cheap, viz:—

1 font Seven-line Pica, (ornamented,) well calculated for jobs

1 font Great Primer, large or small quantity, nearly new.

1 font Brevier, 600 wt. half worn, the whole or a part, as may be required.

1 small font Minion.

A Wetting Trough, lined throughout with lead.

A Washing Trough, and other materials, well calculated for a country newspaper. Jan [illegible]

INSOLVENT DEBTORS

FOR the next March Term, can have their Bonds and Final Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on such terms as may be suitable to the condition of the applicant, at

No 7, North Sixth Street,

jan 15—tf One door below South Alley.

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old establishment (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 149 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence* neither is he in possession of *enchanted instruments*, which operate without the *least pain*—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Antiscorbutic Dentifrice, and the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache, which will be applied gratuitously. dec 18—6m*

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with Cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 Cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

☞ A variety of other medicines to be had at the above place. jan. 8—tf

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 12 North Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britannia Ware; an extensive assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold *low*, wholesale or retail.

. Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

Holmes' Pulmonary Specific,

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

An Appeal to the public on the necessity of guarding against that much neglected Complaint generally termed a Common Cold and Cough, and of applying a safe and timely Remedy.

IF we take a cursory view of the amazing number of diseases with which the inhabitants of the world are afflicted, and the almost innumerable remedies perpetually advertised for each, we should be apt to imagine that it is scarcely possible for any human being to enjoy uninterrupted health for the short period of a single month by any effort of prudence or discretion which may be in his power to exert: but if we minutely examine into the nature and causes of these apparently distinct and separate complaints, here we must be surprised to find that a *common cold* has been the despised and neglected parent of by far the greatest proportion. This being the fact, and which is well known to men of science and experience, into what narrow limits might not the application of medicine be confined, could we but be persuaded to pay more attention to ourselves on the first approach of those symptoms which clearly indicate that we have caught cold: but we are too often deceived into an opinion, that while they are slight there can be little or no occasion for medicine which for the most part, is generally loathsome and disagreeable, and which but few are prevailed upon to take while free from pain, or conceive themselves in no danger. A little reflection, however, upon the serious consequences that may happen from neglect, may lead to the adoption of the pleasant preparation now offered, which will be found both innocent and efficacious if taken according to the directions.

For sale at THATCHER & THOMPSON'S, N. W. corner of Market and Second Streets, and at No. 66 LOMBARD STREET.—Price, 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Philada. 12 mo. 18th tf

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 52, South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of a superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No. 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE and Ground Black PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles, by applying as above. Jan. 1—6m